



## Editor:

## Henry Budgett

## Assistant

## Editor :

Wendy J Palmer

## Advertisement

## Manager:

Neil Johnson
Advertisement

## Copy Control :

Sue Couchman,
Sonia Hunt
Managing Editor :
Ron Harris BSc

## Managing Director :

T J Connell
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## EDITORIAL \& ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE. Telephone 01-437 1002-7. Telex 8811896.

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Home Computing Weekly

# There's a lot more to selling computers than giving the best deals around! 

## Everything you could possibly need...

When you leave one of our showrooms, the proud owner of a brand-new micro-computer, we are confident that it will not be very long before you're back! For the simple reason that we stock one of the most comprehensive ranges of accessories, add-ons and Software available in the South-West. Our friendly and experienced staff are always available to answer any questions you may have, and know that the purchase of one of our machines is just the first step in the fascinating field of micro-computers. At Microstyle we care about our customers.

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We care about your computer as much as you do, and we care for it too. Our experienced technical staff are on hand to solve any problem that might arise and to offer a full technical service. We can repair or maintain your system, supply spares and parts and upgrade your Model A BBC to the latest B specification. We can also install your choice of peripherals. All our work is tested and guaranteed; and as an Acorn approved service dealer you can be sure our service is second to none.

## Keep your Micro fit...

Are you interested in keeping you BBC and peripherals in tip-top condition? Then why not find out more about a Microstyle Service Contract......Regular service and preventative maintenance will mean that your system will last longer, retain its value longer and offer top-level reliability.


Well over 100 software tities available for the BBC.
Our range is chosen from the very best available and includes Acornsoft, I.J.K., A\&F, Bugbyte, Sottware for All, Gemini, M.P. and many others. We also stock a comprehensive range of sottware for ZX81, ZX Spectrum, Vic 20, Colour
Genie etc.
MONITORS from $£ 90.00$
CASSETTE DECKS from £33.65 JOYSTICKS FROM £ 13.00 JOYSTICKS FROM $£ 13.00$
PRINTERS from $£ 149.00$ BOOKS. Keep up to date with the latest developments. Our stock of tatest developments. Out stock of the time, there's always something new!

BBC Model A to B upgrade This valuable modification offers an extra 16 K mernory, hi-resolution gramhics plus 'user ports' for printer monitor etc.
Fully installed and tested $\quad £ 92.00$
Torch twin disk drives
"The ultimate peripheral' for your BBC 280 processor, additional 64 K memory and CPN compatability. 800 K storage.
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Fill in the enquiry coupon at the fool of this advertisement and send it off without delay, you don't even need a stamp, to:
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29 Belvedere,
Bath BA1 1FP.


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Telephone; Bath (0225) 334659
and
The Newbury Computer Centre
47 Cheap Street, Newbury.
Telephone: Newbury (0635) 41929
Contact us now for your B.B.C Microcomputer
available ex-stock at $£ 399.00$
We also stock a wide selection of other systems
COMMODORE, SPECTRUM, ZX81, and COLOUR GENIE
All prices advertised include VAT

# CONSUMER NEWS 



## CONSOLING THE SPECTRUM

You know what it's like when you have your micro, cassette recorder, printer and an assortment of other necessary 'bits and pieces' lying around on your desk and they're in such a state of 'professional disarray' that you can't even find your pen! Well in an attempt to help us all be tidy minded TTL have produced a ZX Spectrum desk console. The console comes ready assembled and can accommodate the following: the ZX Spectrum, the power unit, Sinclair printer, RS232 interface, joystick control, two Microdrives, a cassette recorder cassettes and pencils.

The price is $£ 42.18$ including VAT and postage and packing and can be obtained from Traffic
Technology Limited, PO Box 2 Warminster, Wiltshire BA 12 7QX.

## BUG BYTES

Well it's time for the Editor to don his sackcloth and ashes garb. because it's time for us to inform you of errors that have appeared recently in issues of Computing Today and Personal Software. In the February issue of Computing Today an error appeared in the article called Tailoring VIC Characters. Please note for Listing 1 :

Line 70: There is a missing "after the REV and before the; Line 410: Should read POKE PP,4:POKE CP,0 Line 540: Should read POKE PP,RM:POKE CP,CM

In the Spring issue of Personal Software an error appeared in the article called Hints and Tips. Please note that for Listing 1 line 190 should read:

190 .FIX1 PHA:JSR \&F521:PLA:RTS
We apologise to all of you who have had problems with these programs but we hope we have now shed some light on the matter.

## POWERFUL PROTECTOR

Computers can be quite sensitive animals particularly where their power is concerned. Well we can now give a plug (sorry about that!) to a line conditioner which is

specifically designed to protect home computers from malfunctions caused by power line noise and mains variations.

The Mainstay can provide an output that is stable within $\pm 6 \%$ even if the input voltage drops to $75 \%$ of normal. The price of the unit is $£ 49.95$ excluding VAT. You can get more information by writing to Gould Electronic Power Conversión Division, Rhosymedre, Wrexham, Clwyd LL14 3YR.

## FARSEEING COMPANY

COLVIS is a solid state camera connected to a powerful microcomputer which is capable of 'seeing' an object and remembering its shape. The information is composed of a range of parameters such as area, perimeter and centre of gravity of the image. The system can be used with any microcomputer which has or can be fitted with an 8 -bit bidirectional port. The system is aimed at the educational market and constitutes an invaluable low cost peripheral to existing robotic arms.

COLVIS is priced at $£ 395$ and you can get more details by writing to Colne Robotics Company Ltd, Beaufort Road, Off Richmond Road, East Twickenham, Middlesex TW 1 2PQ or by 'phoning 01-892 8197.

## REDUCING POCKET COMPUTERS

The volume of demand and high factory production rates are allowing Casio to reduce the prices of their FX 700P and PB 100 pocket computers. The new recommended retail prices, complete with comprehensive guides, manuals and program libraries are $£ 69.95$ for the FX 700P and $£ 59.95$ for the PB100.

For details of these and other Casio products, contact Casio Electronics Company Ltd, Unit 6, 1000 North Circular Road, London NW2 7JD or 'phone 01-450 9131.

## RAMS ARE CAMEL'S

A 4 K version of the earlier 2 K MEMIC L CMOS RAM unit is now available. The unit uses the latest True CMOS static RAMs which take only a fraction of a uA of current to retain data, this standby power being supplied by an integral lithium battery for 10 years or so. The unit comes in a moulded black ABS case and is priced at $£ 35.95$ plus VAT. For more details
you should contact Cambridge Microelectronics Ltd, One Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 1UY

Some of you may remember the item we ran in this column in the January issue of Computing Today when we reported the 2 K CMOS RAM unit and asked you to scrutinise the photo published and tell us into which computer the unit was plugged. Well the response to that little quiz was so good we've decided to test you even further and ask you again to tell us which computer the unit is plugged into. The first correct answer pulled from the Editof's cardboard box (his hat somehow got mislaid!) will receive the MEMIC L. 2 as their prize, kindly donated by those sporting people at Cambridge Microelectronics. All entries should be received by May 9 either on the back of a sealed envelope or on a postcard please.


## SIICKING WITH IT

A simple plug-in joystick for the ZX Spectrum is now available. With eight direction commands and two large fire buttons, high speed games can now be played at ease. Six games are presently available for use with joysticks with more on the way.

The joystick is priced at $\$ 25.00$ plus postage and packing. For more information, please contact Kempston (Micro) Electronics, 180a Bedford Road, Kempston, Bedford MK 42 8BL.

## IT'S II AGAIN

Texas Instruments have announced a cheap 16 -bit computer, the TI-99/2, which they claim is designed to allow computer novices to learn to program a computer in TI BASIC and BASIC supported assembly language. The machine is targeted primarily at the technical enthusiast, engineer or student in the home.

The machine has a QWERTY style keyboard, with 4.2 K RAM, of which 4 K is user accessible and which can be expanded to 36.2 K . Any Tl peripherals can be connected; two sottware cartridges, Learn to Program and Learn to

program BASIC, will be available initially for the unit, with more planned for later. Twenty programs will also be initially available on cassettes including educational, personal management and entertainment cassettes, all of which will also run on the TI-99/4A computer.

The bad news is however that the TI-99/2 will not be available in the UK until the third quarter of 1983, but it may well be worth waiting for as it is priced at just £75. More information can be obtained from Texas Instruments Limited, Manton Lane, Bedford MK 41 7PA or by 'phoning 0234-67466.

## MANCHESTER HOME COMPUTER SHOW

April 21,22 and 23 will see the first Manchester Home Computer Show at the Midland Hotel. On show will be a complete cross section of hardware and software available for the home user with emphasis on the lower end of the market featuring computers from $£ 50.00$ to $£ 400$. There will be a Computer Advice Centre at the exhibition where the uninitiated can try out machines in a demonstration area, and see programs in operation covering educational, games and small business applications with a team of experts on hand to provide impartial advice.

Two home computers will be given away in the show competition, entry forms for which are available with advance tickets or with show guide on all three days. Advance tickets are $£ 1.00$ from the organisers, Manchester Home Computer Show, ASP Ltd, 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE. Children under eight
and OAPs have free entrance and there is a $25 \%$ discount on groups of 20 or more.

## BRIEFING

From Pete \& Pam comes Track Ball, a new omnidirectional guidance system designed for games requiring rapid paced, multiple movement commands. Two firing buttons are recessed well below the ball control place for easy firing and unobstructed movement during game play Track Ball comes in models to fit the Atari, Apple and IBM personal computers, and is priced at $£ 45.95$ More details can be obtained from
Pete \& Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 6JG, or 'phone 0706-227011.

HI-STAK can make your micro easier to use by raising the back to a calculated level. It can be instantly applied and comprises two precision injection moulded ABS ramps with built-in rubber feet, self adhesive tops and simple locating instructions. HI-STAK is priced at $£ 3.95$ including VAT and postage and packing and is available by mail order from Warp Factor Eight, 6 Pelham Road, Braughing, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 2QU.

Vectrex is described by its manufacturers as the first ever portable computer games system: it incorporates its own screen thereby making it independent of the TV. Vectrex has good graphics and sound effects and a unique control panel is also available. Vectrex retails at approximately $£ 130-140$ with cassettes at around $£ 19.95$ and you can find out more from Milton
Bradley Limited, CP House,
97/ 107 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London W5 5 TZ or 'phone 01.567 3030.

W H Smith have ordered 50,000 Oric 1 microcomputers for delivery between April and October 1983. This and promising sales targets have resulted in Oric pulling out of the mail order business from the end of March. Oric have also received large orders from a variety of other high street stores and independent UK dealers.

A new 64K Sinclair 2X81 RAM expansion module, also designed to accept an EPROM as an alternative, has been announced by Camel Products. Called
Dream-81 it is priced at $£ 69.95$ plus VAT. For further information contact Cambridge
Microelectronics Ltd, One Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 1UY, or 'phone 0223-314814.


## APPLE Ie EXECUTIVE SYSTEM

A complete small business system.
128 k memory. Colour, graphics and 80 column screen. Comes complete with Multiplan a comprehensive business application program

Available separately the complete package includes:

Apple $\mathbb{I}$ e computer 64 k £
Disk drive with Controller
£312.17+VAT
Disk drive $£ 260.00+$ VAT
Monitor 3 and stand $\quad £ 144.17+$ VAT
80 Col card +64 k memory
expansion $£ 181.74+$ VAT
Multiplan Program $\quad £ 181.74+$ VAT
Total $£ 1922.43+$ VAT
PACKAGE PRICE
£1556. 52 + war £365.91

+ VAT microcomputer withouthe without the mystery.

Micropoint has all you need to make up your mind about microcomputers. You'll find a wide choice of models - and you can test play them all, comparing each model with the next. It has experts who will explain micros to you, in language you can understand. Micropoint has a big selection of programs - they will really make your micro magic. But you get
even more than machines and advice, you get good value too. At Micropoint we keep our prices low by buying in volume and we'll also help you to buy with Interest Free Credit * available on purchases over £250 or more; you could walk into Micropoint, choose your micro and take it away with you! You also get the famous Laskys Commitment possibly
the best after-sales package ever offered, with a 14 day exchange period, a 2 -year free guaranteet and service by Laskys own network of specialist engineers. If you're already into micros and looking for something new, or better, then Micropoint is the place to find it. Come in and see for yourself.


LYNX
Compact home unit with full size keyboard. Powerfull 48 K memory, colour and sound. Excellent graphics, compatible with most cassette players.
£195.65

+ VAT


VIC 64
A home computer with a full size keyboard. Powerful 64 K memory, sprite graphics, colour and sound.
£294.78

A full range of black and white or colour monitors for use with these micros are available. Prices start at $£ 59.90$ BW. $£ 199.90$ for Colour.


ATARI AM800
A home computer with full size keyboard. Big 48K memory. High resolution graphics and colour, sound. A very wide range of
programs are available.


## NEWBRAIN COMP 1AD

An ideal personal/small business computer 32K memory. Excellent graphics and character set. Built-in one line display.

* Also available NEW BRAIN MODEL 1A

E 260 (excluding built-in display) $£ 233.91$ +VAT

As well as micros we have a very wide range of peripherals, accessories and programs. Disk drives, memory expansion units, cassette storage units, monitors and joysticks. Plus the widest choice in programs covering Games, Education, Household and Business.


## COMPUTERS

## New from Gemini

## Gemini Galaxy 2

*Twin Z80A Processors *CP/M 2.2 Operating System
*64K Dynamic RAM

* 800K Disk Capacity * $80 \times 25$ Video Display
*Serial and parallel printer interfaces
* Cassette and light pen interfaces
* User definable function keys
* Numeric key pad
* 12 "Monitor included



## Total support for Gemini \& nofcom Products

norcom 3 available from MicroValue
Based around the successtul Nascom 2 computer, this new system can be built up into a complete disk based system. Supplied built and tested complete with PSU, Nas-Sys 3 and Nas-Gra.

## 48K System

$\varepsilon 549$
( $£ 631.35 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT)
CP/M 2.2
£100
(£115inc. VAT)
NASCOM 2 KIT
5225 ( $£ 258.75$ inc. VAT)
Built \& Tested
5285


## $80 \times 25$ Video for nnfcom

Disk System for Gemini \& n@/com
GM825 Disk Drive Unit - The GM825 floppy disk housing is supplied with elther one or two 5.25 " single sided, double density, 96TPI high capacity Micropolis 1015 F5 disk drives These provide 400 K bytes of formatted storage per drive. (Gemini QOSS format). The CPIM2.2 package available supports on-screen editing with ei' her the normal Nascom CPIM2.2 package available supports on-screen
or Geminitla cscreens, paralle or serial printers.
An optional alternative to CP/M is available for Nascom owners wishing to
An optional aiternative to CPMM Availe
support existing sottware. Called POLYDOS 4, it includes an editor and assembler and support existing sottware, Called POLYDOS 4, it include
SIngle Drive System POIYDOS 4
9M825-15
or Nascom

Dual Drive syste
94825-25
$\$ 575$ inc. VAT)
CP/M2.2 Package (OM1 532 for 9 emini) $59 \underbrace{\text { (E10. } 10.50}$ GM809 Disk Controller Card for $8^{*}$ and $5.25^{\circ}$ drives or 8 and 5.25 drives \&125 ${ }^{\text {[1404375 }}$ GM829 for $8^{-}, 5.25^{-}$and Winchester Drives
 $5145{ }^{\text {(E14c. VAT) }}$

## PRINTERS



Nascom owners can now have a professional $80 \times 25$ Video display by using the Gemini G812 Intelligent Video Card with on-board Z80A. Ihis card does not occupy system memory space and provides over 50 user controllable functions including prog character set, fully compatible with Gemini G805 and G815/809 Disk Systems. Software supplied on Gemini system disks. Built and tested.

## Nascom 1 Printed Circuit (inc. parts list) <br> £25 <br> GM802 64K <br> $£ 125$ RAM Card ( $£ 143.75 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT) <br> GM802K 16K <br> RAM Kit <br> $\varsigma 80$ <br> (Eszinc. Val) <br> At last-a Winchester Drive for your Gemini / nascom System!

GM835 Winchester Drive Sub-system.
*5.4 Megabyte Formatted Capacity * Rodime Drive * Industry Standard SASI interface

* Integral Controller and powersupply

Epson MX80 Type III £348 (£399.95 inc. VAT Epson MX80 FT Type III © 388 ( $£ 445.95 \mathrm{inc}, \mathrm{VAT}$ ) Epson MX100 Type III S496 ( $£ 569.95$ inc. VAT) NEC 8023A
£339 ( $£ 389.95$ inc. VAT
SEIKOSHA GP100A \$245 ( $£ 246.95$ inc. VAT)
Daisy Wheel Printer:
Smith-Corona TP-1 $\mathbf{5 4 8 5}$ ( $£ 557.75$ inc. VAT)


## Phoenix P12 Monitor

A high quality data display monitor, ideal for all Nascom and Gemini systems. 20 MHz resolution. Available in amber or green phosphor.
5110
( $£ 126.50$ inc. VAT)

## Value-MicroValue-Micre

## LOW COST SYSTEMS

## Dragon 32

A powertul colour computer for under £200. * 32 K RAM
$\star 6809 \mathrm{Microprocessor}$

* Extended Microsoft Colour BASIC
* 9 Colour, 5 Resolution Display
* Sound through TV 5 octaves, 255 tones * Advanced Grophics

Full range of Dragon sotware averilable


## MICROVALUE DEALERS:

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Tel: (02403) 22307
BIRMINGHAM B5
Skytronics MBM, 80 Bristol Street
Tet: 021-622 6436

## BRISTOL

Target Electronics LId. . 16 Cherv Lane Tel: (0272) 421196

COLCHESTER
Emprise Electronics Ltd.,
58 East Street.
Tel: (0206) 865926

## EGHAM, SURREY

Electrovalue Ltd.
28 St. Judes Road, Englefield Green. Tel: (07843) 3603
IPSWICH
MDW (Electronics),
47/49 Woodbridge Road East.
Tel: (0473) 78295

## LONDON W2

Henry's Radio, 404 Edgware Road Tel: 01-402 6822

## LONDON SW11

OFF Records,
Computer House, 58 Battersea Rise, Clapham Junction.
Tel: 01-223 7730

## MANCHESTER M19

EV Computing, 700 Burnage Lane. Tet: 061-4314866

## NOTTINGHAM

Computerama, (Skytronics Ltd.)
357 Derby Road.
Tet: (0602) 781742

## Texas TI99-4A

Colour, sound and a typewriter type keyboard for under $£ 160$
Atruly expandable microcomputer system with a wide range of educational and games sottware.

* Texas T199-4A Microcomputer 16 K £139.08 ( E 159.95 incl. VAD)
* Voice Synthesiser Unit £43.43
( $£ 49.95$ incl VAT)
* Peripheral Expansion Unit £130.39 ( $\mathbf{£ 1 4 9 . 9 5}$ incl. VAl)
* Disk Drive $\mathbf{~} 278.21$ (£319.95 incl. VAT)
* Disk Control board (for above) $\mathbf{8 1 6 5 . 7 0}$ ( $\mathbf{( 1 8 9 . 9 5} \mathbf{i n c l}$. VAT)

ORIC 1 ORIC1 when used with the ORIC MODEM will allow access to PRESTEL-Viewdata, which has 200.000 pages of interactive
PRICSIEL-Viewdata, which has 200,000 pages of interactive
information covering sport, travel, hotel bookings, games, etc


ORIC 148 K Microcomputer $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 4 7 . 7 9 \text { ( } 1 6 9 . 9 5 \text { incl. VAT) } ) ~}$

* ORIC 1 Communicationt

Telephone orders welcome


Modem £68.69
( $£ 79.00$ incl. VAT)

# BUSINESS NEWS 



## GETTING MATEYA

NCR has entered the personal computer market with a range of Decision Mate V microcomputers. And with the introduction of Decision Net they have created a local area network for linking computers of varying makes into a communicating and resource sharing system. Decision Mate V has been launched with comprehensive software; single and dual-processor models are available which feature memory sizes up to 512,000 bytes, ilexible or Wincesier diso drives, high speed monochrome or colour capabilities and a $12^{\circ}$ CRT display. An advanced feature is that you can add peripherals and memory without opening the cabinet

Prices for the compact eight bit processor Decision Mate $V$ with monochrome graphics start at £1825. A dual processor model sells for $£ 2175$. Prices include dual floppy disc drives, 64 K memory. an operating system and a high speed graphics subsystem. For more information write to NCR Ltd 206 Marylebone Road, London NWI ELY

## APPLE LIGHTS UP

produced a new light pen system for the Apple II, called LPS II This is a true light pen with which you can draw on the screen as though it were a piece of paper You can create graphics or select from the menu. LPS II consists of the pen, a sealed card that goes in slot 7 , and supporting software. It is the software that allows the pen to perform its 'magic'. Many of the programs on the preliminary
sottware disc are demo programs to familiarise the user with the capabilities and use of the pen The retail price is $£ 249$ and you can get more details from Pete \& Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 6JG or phone 0706-227011.

## HEADACHE SAVER

New slide on anti-glare screens designed to fit any VDU are now available from Dams Business Computers. The screens are easy to fit, clean and maintain.

One range of screens suitable for monitors up to $13^{\prime \prime}$ costs $£ 19.95$ excluding VAT, with a price of $£ 24.95$ for any bigger size. The screens and further information are available from Dams Business Computers Ltd, Gores Road, Kirkby Industrial Estate, Liverpool L33 7UA or 'phone 051-5487111.

## BRITISH IBM LOOKALIKE

The new personal computer from CAL is a lookalike of the IBM machine recently launched in the UK. CAL-PC has a twin processor structure giving eight and 16 bit to suit the growing market for users wanting an 8 bit capacity immediately plus an ability to move

up to 16 bit in the future without any operating upheavals. It also has an RS422 interface for a fast networking facility if needed.

The machine has a standard VDU with a full colour graphics monitor as an option; the machine's keyboard is similar to the IBM's one. which means that IBM software manuals will be relevant for existing IBM users who choose the CAL.PC. Operating systems are CP/M, CP/M-86, MS DOS and BOS and the full language range for the systems are supported by CAL for the CALPC. Various 8 and 16 bit multi-user packages are available.

The basic price for a CAL.PC with 128 K RAM with two floppies, screen, keyboard and two additional communications ports is \$1.995. One CAL-PC plus 17 cps daisywheel printer, any four CAL single user software packages, plus training, installation and one year guarantee costs $£ 2,945$. Further details are available from Computer Ancillaries Limited, 64 High Street, Egham, Surrey

## COMPACT MICRO -

Texas Instruments have announced the Compact Computer 40, a portable computer for protessionals. It has an integrated LCD display, is programmable in enhanced BASIC and can run preprogrammed applications software loaded from either plug-in solid state cartridges or from small tape cartridges.

The computer console has a 34K built in ROM that contains a

BASIC language interpreter and calculator functions are easily available. It is battery operated. The computer contains 6 K of RAM and can be expanded to 16 K . The Compact Computer has a suggested retail price of $£ 169.95$. Further information can be obtained by writing to Texas Instruments Ltd, Manton Lane, Bedford MK 41 7PA or 'phoning 0234.67466.

## CAPTURING APPLES

Portapple is a new data capture system for the Apple II which comprises an MSI data capture terminal with wand scanner.
interface card and a floppy disc software starter pack. A universal connector on the Portapple interface card enables many different terminals to be linked to it which further extends the data capture capability of the Apple II. The Portapple interface card sottware and an MSI 66 hand-held terminal with a wand scanner costs £778. The system is fully supported by several manuals describing how to operate the terminal, capture data using the wand scanner and transmit it to the Apple micro. For more information contact MS1 Data International, IVC Building, 10
Portman Road, Reading, Berkshire or "phone 0734-587661.


## CRA Corner

As I have said in earlier columns, one of the prime objects of the Computer Retailers Association is to act as a liaison between the customer and the dealer.

The customer quite rightly wants to obtain the best value he possibly can for the hard earned money that he spends on a microcomputer. After all, to most end users the computer is not very much short of a luxury. Even if this is not so, in most cases it is certainly not going to be classed as a necessity. It is, therefore, important that the customer should get the very best value that he possibly can.

On the other hand, the dealer is in business to make a profit. It he does not, he will go out of business; hence he is to some extent under pressure to sell. The

CRA takes a lot of steps to make sure that its members do not go beyond the bounds of reasonableness in attaining their objectives.

By the law of averages, however, occasionally either the customer or the dealer exceeds the bounds of reasonableness in making a deal. A contentious situation arises, both sides inevitably think they are right and the necessity for a third party appears. This is where the CAA steps in, very often as an Arbitrator. In all cases that 1 am aware of, in the past the CRA has been able to bring logether and effect a satisfactory settlement.

A particular member of the Executive Committee is appointed to look after complaints from the customers of members.

Unfortunately, as this column goes to press, our Annual General Meeting is about to be held and that person may well be changed. Consequently, it would be best, should any customer wish to make a complaint about a member of the CRA, that such complaints be lorwarded to me at this address: Buckhurst Foad, Bexhill on Sea E Sussex.

We are otten asked to adjudicate between customers and dealers who are not members of the Association. We are quite prepared to do this, but it must be understood that we have no 'leverage' with any lirm that is not a member of the CRA. In othe: words, we will do our best, but we cannot guarantee success.

[^1]THE HR1 THE FINESTPRINTERTYPEWRITERS MONEY CANBUY.

Only $£ 650$ + VAT


The HR1
Bi-directional - 17 CPS - some features as below, but without keyboard and lift off facility.

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## SOFT WARES



## IBM TAKES OFFA

A flight simulator from Microsoft has been announced for IBM's PC Flight Simulator is a highly accurate simulation of flight in a single engine aircraft, is adaptable to any interest or ability level, and you can vary the environmental factors such as weather, time of day and the season

For a change of pace you can choose the 'British Ace' game mode and transtorm your flight world into World War l Europe. Flight Simulator has a retail price of $\$ 30.95$. For more intormation contact Pete and Pam Computers. New Hall Hey Road, Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 6]G or 'phone 0706-227011

## WRITING IN CODE

Codewriter is a new program generator allowing a beginner to write programs in English without having to learn a special language such as BASIC. Pascal or FORTRAN. Codewriter users will need a minumum hardware requirement of an IBM Persona! Computer and a floppy disc drive unit, although presumably a printer would be usetul in a large number of instances. Codewriter is priced at $\$ 249.00$

Also from Dynatech comes Easitran which allows you to transter data from an Applesolt BASIC program directly into VisiCalc data files. Available tor Apple II Plus computers, it is priced at 965.00 , Further intormation is avallable trom Dynatech Microsoftware. Surmmerfield House, Summerfield Road, Vale, Guernsey

## BUG BYTES BACK

Customers who have purchased the Aspect assembler from Liverpool software specialists Bug Byte, are being advised of faults in the program; a copy sheet of corrections and errata has been drafted and will be supplied on reguest.

Bug Byte have also produced three new games, Space Invaders, City Defence and Galaxy Wars, all high resolution machine code games suitable for the $B B C$ Miero Model B and all priced at $£ 7.50$ including VAT. Games should soon be available for the Oric and Dragon 32 and the game Scramble for the unexpanded VIC. 20 is now in stock at $£ 7.00$. Bug Byte is in fact dropping the mail order side of its business, following the recent agreement with the Spectrum chain of computer shops to stock Bug Byte software

For Aspect correction sheets contact Bug Byte (Dept Aspect), Freepost, Liverpool L3 3AB

## HOLE IN ONE

When it is cold and wet outside and you're itching to get at your golf clubs, you can enfoy nine holes without even gelling the car out of the garage! Dragon Golf, which is a nine hole golf course features all the normal hazards associated with the real game. The graphics display each hole as it is played, including all bunkers, water hazards and greens. In addition wind strengths and directions play an important part in the match as well as ensuring that each hole plays differently. even if the same clubs are selected by each player. The player can select from a full range of clubs and has to choose the angle of shot and the strength of stroke. Dragon Golf is supplied in tape format and is priced at $£ 7.95$. Obviously the game is for the Dragon 32 machine

Designed specitically for use with the VIC 20 , Grand master is a challenging chess game requiring an 8 K expansion. There are 10 levels of play including one special level for analysis or postal chess Grand Master costs $£ 775$ inchading VAT and is avallable from Audiogenc or va the
nationwide VIC dealer network Further information on either of the above can be obtained from Audiogenic Ltd, PO Box 88, Reading.

## WORDPROCESSING MADE EASY

The WDPRO wordprocessing package has been enhanced to Version 2.24 adding several new features (existing users can easily upgrade by contacting Kuma). The extra features are additional printer routines to handle not only the Epson HX 20, Sharp P5. Sharp P6, Seikosha GP-100. daisywheels (in general) but also the Brother HR-1 and Mannersman-Tally matrix. The agonising situation where the operator has inadvertantly returned to the operating system before saving the text can now be recovered from using the new 'REENTER' procedure. The price of the package is $£ 39.50$ (cassette). £79.95 (disc) and $£ 5.00$ (upgrade). all prices excluding VAT

Kuma have also announced FORTH for the Osborne 1 operating under CP/M, including the following major features: full Z. 80 assembler with standard Zilog mnemonics, screen editor, floating point operators, a comprehensive tutorial manual and demonstrations of CP/M file handling and BASIC like string handling. Two major

innovations are introduced to make FORTH more attractive to the professional user. The Z. 80 assembler allows development of assembly level programs within the powerful interactive environment offered by FORTH. The use of CP/M files for all operations will also free users of the need to operate two different disc formats. The recommended retail price is $£ 85.00$

Further details can be obtained trom Kuma Computers Lid, 11 York Fioad. Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 150

## BACK TO SCHOOL

Bourne Educational Software has been launched to satisfy the need for high quality software for the educational market. Programs developed by BES are aimed in particular at children of primary school age and are initially written for use on the BBC Micro.

Two programs are Wordhang, a word guessing game utilising the BBC Micro's high resolution graphics capability to the full, costing $£ 7.95$, and
Animal/Vegetable/Mineral't where

the computer tries to guess the object the child has thought of by means of a series of initial questions, costing £4.95. For more details please write to Bourne Educational Software, Bedfield Lane, Near Winchester, Hants $502375 Q$

## MAKING FORECASTS

The Forecaster uses sophisticated mathematical techniques to forecast the future behaviour of a series of numbers from its past history. The user needs to have no knowledge about mathematical lorecasting - he just has to type in the past values of the series he wishes to torecast and tell the computer how far into the future he wishes to look. The Forecaster then selects the best mathematical model to fit the data, and will then produce forecasts based on the model and will give a confidence interval for that forecast.

The Forecaster is designed for the Commodore 8032/96, and is priced at $£ 320$. For more details contact Microcomputer Program Design, 2 Hillside Place, Newport.
on-Tay, Fife, or 'phone 0382.645979


## POETRY IN MOTION A

OK then all of you with BBC machines you can now get a fully equipped word processing program, the Wordsworth, which is cassette based and requires no hardware modification. The package is designed to work with the 0. 1 operating system, this systern still being supplied with new machines, although versions for later systems are of course available. The Wordsworth is currently configured for the Epson MX-80III printer, and comes complete with a detailed manual and sample text. The price is §20.00 including postage and packing. Please specify the operating system, the author will gladly make every effort to adapt the program to suit individual requirements.

The Wordsworth was written by lan Copestake and is available from him at 23 Connaught Crescent. Brookwood, Woking. Surrey GU24 OAN or 'phone 048 674755

## BRIEFING

A new series of educational packages from Pete \& Pam Computers for the Apple II is now available: Invader Round Up.

## Space Scanner, Invader Attack

 and Space Mouse each cost £31.95. Together these constitute 24 programs in the Mathematics Competency Series, contact Pete \& Pam Computers. New Hall Hey Road. Rossendale. Lancashire BB4 6JG for more informationA new business simulation for the Sinclair 2 X 81 and 2 X Spectrum, called Dallas, is available from CCS. Written as a board game it is a simulation of oil exploration with all the excitement and hazards involved. The ZX8] version costs $\$ 5.00,16 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{ZX}$ Spectrum version is $\$ 5.00$ and 48 K
version is \$6.00. For more details

## contact Cases Computer

## Simulations <br> London SE3 TTL.

Two pieces of software for the Epson HX 20 come from Kuma:

## Desk Master 1 is a microcassette

based program causes the micro to duplicate the functions of a normal printing calculator, with
comments, date and time easily added to the printer listing. Desk Master 1 costs $£ 29.50$ plus VAT. Also available is Home Budget, a microcassette costing $£ 17.35$ Kuma also announce Gobbler, for the Grundy Newbrain, a game using the hi-res graphics and priced at $£ 9.20$ including VAT Information on these products can be obtained from Kuma

## Computers Ltd, 11 York Road,

Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1SQ or 'phone 0628-71778.

Spider Software have announced a distribution agreement for overseas sales of their Access data base management package tor the
Apple II, the distributor being
Datamost, 8943 Fullbright
Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311
USA, 'phone number 0101-213-709
1202. For more information on

Spider Software contact them at
98 Avondale Road. South
Croydon, Surrey CR2 6IB or
'phone 01-680 8606.
From Popular Computing

## Weekly comes Cruising on

## Broadway, a cassette based

program written for the 16 K or 48 K ZX Spectrum. Priced at $£ 4.95$ including VAT, it is available through maior branches of W H
Smith and many computer dealers

## and also on mail order from

Sunshine Books Ltd, Hobhouse
Court, 19 Whitcomb Street
London WC2 7HF
Stainless Software has announced more software for the TI 99/4A computer: in extended
BASIC are Devil Craze (£11.00),

## Sky-diver ( $£ 13.00$ ), and Hang

Glider Pilot ( 13.00 ) and a
Display Enhancement Package
on disc, requiring also 32 K RAM and either extended BASIC.
editor/assembler or mini memory (£16.00). Two other games are
Crazy Caver and Wonkapillar at
86.00. The software is only
available by mail order from
Stainless Software, 10 Alstone
Road, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 5AH

## Commodore Business

Machines have announced the top twenty best selling VIC-20 software products. Introduction to BASIC Part I and 11 were numbers one and two, and the best selling game was Hoppit.

## NEXT MONTH

## MICRO SURGERY REQUIRED?

It has been said that there are two ways of doing something, the accepted way and your way. Whilst the former may well provide a computer company with a standard product lacking in any innovation the latter can be fraught with problems. British computer makers are renowned for their innovation but usually the basis of each new machine is a tried and tested product; the BBC Micro and the Acorn Atom for example Christmas saw the launch of a totally new British system called the Lynx. Initially well received by the Press, although tests were only performed on ore production models, it appeared to have the makings of a very fine computer until certain quirks started to surface.

To say that we have thoroughly reviewed the machine would, if anything, be an understatement Our reviewer even disassembled the BASIC ROM to try to establish why certain faults occur and his findings are, to say the least, essential reading for anyone considering the purchase of the machine or indeed, anyone who already owns one and wonders why funny things happen. So, if you are after a British computer that offers colour and an impressive looking specification should you put the Lynx on your
shortlist? Weill tell you next month

## THE ACME CUBE

Made in genuine simulated plastic and guaranteed Q/L simulation of the by now infamous Rubik Cube 0 is only missing one facility, the solution , the author of the original simulation it the ability to store and retrieve you: 20 retraces your moves. As an executive toy it surpasses , even the all-time
favourite, Newton's Cradle and as it runs on the 16K or 48K ZX Spectrum you'll be able to cost 11 all to research!

## A NEW SERIAL

One would have thought that something described as an industry standard would, just possibly, have been the same in every respect regardless of where you find it. Well, as with many other so-called standards the RS232 serial interface has been subject to more than a little alteration and adjustment over the years as various manufacturers try to stamp their mark on it. To the purchaser of a microcomputer featuring this option it would appear that he or she could just buy any RS 232 printer and they would happily talk to one another. The shock that one gets when they don't can quite put you off salesmen!

In next month's issue we'll be taking a long hard look at the serial interface that carries that innocent label, RS232, and showing you just how to ensure success in your connections. Maybe not first time but at least you'll know what to look tor rather than tearing your hair and insulting your local microshop

## GET COMMUNICATING

The word interrupt often seems to strike a cold chill into the hearts of programmers. It looks complicated and should, therefore, be avoided at all costs! The trouble with this ostrich approach is that one tends to rails out on the roost interesting area of computers. communication. In a new two-part series we present the complete dict's guide to understanding interrupts The only requirement tor entry to the course is that you have a micro with a PIO or similar device as an output port. You'll need a friend with one as well to make the thing work properly of course!

As well as showing you how you can get information to be passed from one micro to another and opening up a whole new area of applications programming we'll be presenting a very, very special program which uses these techniques to allow the ultimate in two player games.

Articles described here are in an advanced state of preparation but circumstances may dictate changes to the final contents.


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DPidduck

# INTO ATARI'S BASIC 

## In this month's piece we take a look at a simple renumbering routine and investigate the possibilities of producing a self-modifying program.

In March's Computing Today 1 looked at the way in which the Atari BASIC interpreter stores its programs and variables and, hopefully, demonstrated that the adventurous programmer can make use of this information to generate better, more efficient software. Once you have started to grasp the information and realised that it should be quite simple to make use of it a whole host of possibilities spring to mind. I'm only going to look at two; renumbering and program self-modification but there are many more.

## PARTIAL RENUMBERING

Listing 1 is another program using the information given in last month's article. It is a 'partial' renumber routine. It is partial in the sense that it only renumbers the lines and ignores imbedded line references like GOTOs and GOSUBs. However, as Atari BASIC offers no such facility, even this is much better than nothing.

If any budding (and patient) programmers out there want to tackle the full facility version, the imbedded statements to be altered are GOTO, GOSUB, ON GOTO, ON GOSUB RESTORE, LIST and TRAP. Again, all the information needed about Atari BASIC has been given here. However, BEW ARE! As Atari BASIC allows variables to be used in all line referencing statements, the value of any variables used in this way will also have to be altered in the variable storage area - Good Luck!

## USEFUL TIPS

Because Atari BASIC tokenises the program lines as they are typed in, a number of non-obvious tactics may be employed to achieve more efficient programming. For example, if a section of code is time-critical, the execution speed may be optimised by ensuring that the variables used in the code are specified as early as possible in the program. Simply initialising them to zero will do. This will place them at the beginning of the variable storage area and will
therefore be found quicker by the interpreter at run time.

Note carefully, that there is no way, other than typing NEW or switching off the machine, of clearing unrequired variables which have been previously defined. So if you type LOUNT = 1 by mistake instead of COUNT $=1$ and then alter it later, LOUNT will stay there forever. Even if you SAVE the program to cassette or disc and then type NEW or switch off and then re-LOAD the program, LOUNT will still be there. This is because a SAVE operation records the variable storage area with the program. To clear the RAM out of all unwanted variables, you must LIST the program to disc or cassette, type NEW and then ENTER the program back again. Under these conditions, the program is reentered line by line as if from the keyboard.

To save RAM in your programs, avoid real numbers like the plague. Remember, all real numbers in Atari BASIC take six bytes of RAM every time they appear. A variable consumes one byte for each character of the name and eight bytes for its value but thereatter only one byte for each reference to the variable in the program. So if your program uses any number more than two or three times, it would be better to specify a variable to replace it. For
example, if you use the number 1 a lot (as most programs do), specify a variable, say $\mathrm{Nl}=1$, early in the program and use Nl thereafter. The extended use of this technique can save a large chunk of RAM in a long program. Remember, this can also be used for line numbers in GOTOs etc.

## MANY HAPPY RETURNS

If, like me, you are a keen programmer and if, like me, you don't have enough money to feed the kids and buy that neat little disc drive for your system, then you are probably already familiar with the horrors of cassette storage.

Provided your system stores and retrieves ones and noughts with some semblance of integrity, program storage need not be too traumatic. The real fun begins, however, when data storage and (more to the point) data modification is required.

For example, having just completed that foolproof pools forecasting program, you need to store mountains of statistics (form) to make it work. This vital data is stored on a different cassette to the program and must be updated every week with the latest results. The process of updating requires you to load the program from the program cassette, change cassettes, run the program and load your data. Having added last week's results, the updated data must be saved on yet another cassette (must retain the original for back-up). The whole process is fraught with difficulty and danger and can easily lead to corrupted data and hours of work lost.

How much easier it would be in such cases for the data to form an integral part of the program

## Line

Lines 32700 - 32704
Line 32706
Line 32707
Lines 327089
Lines 32711-32715
Line 32717
Lines 3271932725

## Function

The program inputs the old and new start line numbers and the required increment.
Sets ADD1 to the start address of the program storage area. Gets the first line number.
If the first line number is higher than the old start line number, then line 32727 is executed and the program restarts. If it is lower, then in line 32726 , the contents of the third byte of the current line (ie the number of bytes used to store the line) is added to ADD1 so that it points to the beginning of the second line. This is repeated until the old start line number is found.
These count the number of lines from the old start line number to the end of the program.
Having determined the number of lines in the part of the program to be renumbered, this is multiplied by the increment and added to the new start line number. If the result is greater then 32699 , line 32730 is executed and the program restarts. The two-byte line number is constructed (LB,HB) and POKEd into the beginning of each altered line. This continues until the address of the last line is exceeded.

Table 1. The line by line breakdown of Listing 1.
which is loaded with the program． is modified and can be re－saved （once again along with the program）at the end of the update session．This requires only two cassettes（first and second generations）and is less likely to lead to disastrous human or machine errors．

In BASIC，the means to include great chunks of data as part of the program is afforded by the DATA statement．However，it is not normally possible for a BASIC program to generate and modify its own DATA statements．So，are we back to square one？Not if＇you use an Atari 400 or 800 we＇re not． There is a little trick with the operating system which forces the Atari to generate＇soft＇Returns． That is，a quick POKE at the optimum moment fools the machine into thinking that someone just hit the Return key and it will keep on doing it until the original value in memory is replaced．

So，the idea is this．When the BASIC program generates new data and needs to include it permanently as a DATA statement， it prints a free line number on the screen followed by the word DATA followed by the information which needs to be stored．The cursor is suitably positioned，the POKE is POKEd and the line is entered into the program．Well，almost．
Actually，to enter the line，the
program needs to be stopped momentarily so that the editor in the BASIC interpreter can enter the line into the program．Then some means must be found to restart the program automatically

Listing 2 illustrates the idea with a simple but powerful program which allows the user to input raw data and which automatically formats the DATA statements and integrates them into the program．

Lines 150 to 170 ask the user where the DATA line numbers should start what step to insert between them and then prompt for the actual data．Lines 190 to 210 build the string LINE $\$$ which will form the new DATA statement． Lines 220 to 270 are the clever bits which，when included in that pools forecasting routine，could generate or modify the＇form＇statistics．

Line 220 clears the screen and places the cursor one row down from the top．Lines 230 and 240 print the entire DATA statement in LINE $\$$ followed，on the next row， by the BASIC reserved word ＇CONT＇．Line 250 places the cursor at the＂home＇position（top left） Now the magic POKE in line 260 puts the Atari into continuous Return mode and STOPs the program．

Because the program has stopped，the Atari prints the message＇STOPPED AT LINE 260＇
at the current cursor position（top row of the screen）and moves the cursor down to the second row Now the first soft Return takes place which enters the DATA statement into the program．The next soft Return enters the immediate mode command CONT which restarts the program at line 270．This line repairs the POKEd location to return the operating system to normal．

Lines 280 and 290 ask if there is more data to enter and，it so， increments the line number by STEP for the next DATA statement． clears the strings and loops back．

Listing 3 shows the same technique used to provide a crude ＇Line Delete＇function．In this case the program asks for the limits of the line numbers to be removed and then proceeds to delete them by printing each line number on the screen and then doing a soft Return．In other words，just doing what you would do to remove a line number，but automatically and somewhat faster！

Any BASIC statement may be printed and entered into the program，not just DATA，which opens up all sorts of possibilities for sophisticated，self－modifying programs and even program generators（The Last One，Pear！ and so on）．So don＇t forget，if you think of a good application，let＇s all hear about it．

```
3270日 PRINT mOLD START LINE NO. " & INPUT OLDSTART
32701 IF OLDSTART> 32699 OR OLDSTARTCG THEN GOTO 3272B
32702 PAINT "NEW START LINE NO,*,:INPUT NEWSTART
327B3 IF NEWSTART> }32699 OR NEWSTARTGI THEN GOTO 32729
327B4 PRINT "INCREMENT[5 SPC|", FINPUT INC
32795 COUN"=0
32785 ADDAT FEEEK(136)+PEEK(137)*256
327@6 ADDI=PEEK(136)+PEEK(M, LINE=PEEK(ADDI)+PEEK(ADDI+1)*256
32797 LINE=PEEK(ADD1) +PEEK (ADDI +1)*256
327gS IE LINE>OLDSTART THEN GOTO 32727
32709 IF LINECOLDSTART THEN GOTOO 32726
327I& REM ** LINE=OLDSTAAT
32711 ADD2=ADD1
32712 COUNT=COUNT +1
32713 ADOL=ADDI +PEEF (AOD1+2)
32714 LINE=PEEK(ADD1) +PESK(ADD1+1)*256
32715 IF LINE<327月0 THEN GOTO 32712
32716 ADO3=ADD1
32717 IF NEWSTART+COUNT*INC>32699 THEN GOTO 3273日
32718 REM ** START RENUMBERENG
32719 HE=|NT (NEWSTART/256) :LB=NEWSTART-HB*25F
3272g POKE ADD2,LB:POKE ADD2+1,HB
32721 ADD2=ADD2+PEEK (ADD2+2)
32722 NEWSTART=NEWSTMART + INC
32723 HB=0:LB=0
3272月 IF ADD2<ADD3 THEN GOTO 32419
32725 END
32726 ADD1=ADD1+PEEK (ADD1+2):GOTO327B7
32727 PRINT "LINE NUMEER NOT FOUNO" &GOTO 327ab
32728 PRINT "LINE NO. OUT OF RANGE":GOTO 327@G
32729 PRINT "LINE NO. OUT OF RANGE":GOTO }3279
327J9 PRINT *RUN DUT OF LINE NUMBERS": GOTO 327a\
```


## Listing 1．The simple renumber program．Note that it does

```
not cater for jumps, we've left that for youl
1日g DIM STATS (5):STAT$=*DATA *
110 DIM LINE$ (131), DATAS (120), AN$ (1)
120 PRINT CHRS (125):REM ** CLEAR SCREEN
130 POSITION 12,4
14g PRINT "DATA, GENEPATOR"
150 POSITION 4,7;PRINT "ENTER FIRST DATA LINE NUMEER **
    :INPUT LTNE
160 POSITION 4,9;PRINT "STEP BETWEEN DATA LINE NOS. * ; *
170 POSITION 4,11:PRINT "ENTER RAW DATA"
```

```
18G INPUT DATAS
190 LINE$=STR$(LINE)
2#0 LINES(LEN(LINES) +1)=STATS
210 LINES (LEN(LINE$) +1)=DATAS
    PRINT CHR$(125):PRINT
    PRINT LINES
    PRINT LINES
    PRINT CONT
    POSITION 0,0
    POKE 842,13:
    PRINT CHRS(125):POSITTON 4,4:PRINT "MORE=
    INPUT ANS:IF ANS<>"廿" ThEN 999
    LINE=LINE+STEP
    LTNE$=" ":DATAS"" "
    GOTO 170
    END
```

Listing 2．The automatic DATA statement generator routine．
116 DIM ANS（1）
12 PRINT CHRS $(125) \div$ REM＊＊CLEAR SCREEN
130 POSITION 12.4
$14 \|^{1}$ PRINT＂AUTO LINE DRLETE＂
150 POSITION 4，7：PRINT＂ENTER FIRST LINE NUMBER $\quad \pm \%$
INPUT LINE
INPUT LINE
PDSITION 4，9：PRINT＂ENTER LAST LINE NUMBER＊：
INPUT LINEND INPUT LINEND
POSITION 4， $11: P R I N T$＂STEP BETWEEN DATA LINE NOS．${ }^{*} \ddagger$
TNPIT STEP TNPUT STEP
22月 PRINT CHRS（125） 5 PRINT
230 PHINT LINE
246 PRINT＂CONT＂
250 POSITION 0 ，
250 POKE 842，13＋STOP
265 POKE 842，12
27 LINE－LINE＋STEP
279
275
IF LINEINEくWLINEN
275 IF LINEくWLINEND THEN GDTO 220
$\begin{array}{ll}286 & \text { PRINT CHRS（125）；POSITION 4，A：PRINT MMORE＊；} \\ 290 \\ \text { INPUT ANS．}\end{array}$
290 INPUT ANS：IF ANSく3＂Y＂THEN 999
300 GOTO 130
999 END

Listing 3．A further adaptation of the idea to provide a line deletion routine．

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# SPECTRUM BOOKS SURVEY 

## Our reviewer has taken a look at the spectrum of books that have appeared about the ZX Spectrum.



As each new Sinclair computer comes into sight, and sometimes a little before the actual hardware appears, a flock of related literature begins to emerge. There have been unkind suggestions that this is encouraged by the inadequacy of the official manuals, which are really quite comprehensive up to a point - but a more credible explanation is that many purchasers have been first-timers, with no background experience to help them fill in the gaps.

Producing books related to a new computer can have its difficulties. Possession of an advance model, by fair means or foul, is essential. Without that, a lot of guesswork would be needed. Then comes the need to work out new programs relevant to the machine concerned, and give them a thorough test. That takes time, and time is precious when others are trying to get their books on to the market first.

A particular dilemma concerns the manner in which program listings are presented. Direct reproductions of computer printouts are less prone to error, but those based on the Sinclair printer are not always too easy to read, and they do little to help the 'image' of the book. With other computers, it is possible to link up a high-grade printer, but that is more difficult with ZX machines

Transcribing the listings into a more readable form improves the image, but presents two problems of its own. Meticulous proof reading is essential, and this is not helped by the fact that some type faces fail to make a clear distinction between, say, 1 and 1 (the numeral and lower case L, to make the point clear!) Whereas the right interpretation is rarely a problem in ordinary text, it can be a matter of sheer guesswork in a listing

The books considered below solve these problems in different ways Some, frankly, are re-cooked versions of books published for the

ZX81 or ZX80. Others show only a rather remote relationship with the ZX Spectrum, being just as applicable to other machines. However, there are one or two which genuinely give their readers an insight into the special characteristics of this interesting machine, either by explanation or example

It was not possible to set up and run all the programs given in the books, but a sample selection was chosen as a basis for statements regarding program quality, which ranged from very moderate to extremely good, though some programs in the latter category proved difficult to debug when typing errors had been made during input.

As a last point, it may be sug. gested that there is room for a further wave of ZX Spectrum literature to fill in the gaps left by these forerunners, and to condense the accumulated data they contain into more accessible form.

## Introducing Spectrum Machine Code <br> Ian Sinclair

Granada Publishing I tú
151 pages: $£ 7.95$

In essence, this is an elementary programming manual for the Z-80 microprocessor, with some fairly superficial data on the way the device is used in the ZX Spectrum. It would provide a good starting point for a beginner, less daunting than the professional Z-80 books, but a need for additional data on the more exotic instructions would soon become evident. Reference is made to the ULTRAVIOLET assembler program, but more information could have been given on 'manual' assembly methods, which are valuable in showing how the essential processes work. A useful stepping stone to higher things, but it needs a follow-up going into greater detail.

## Computer Puzzles for Spectrum

 \& $2 \times 81$Ian Stewart and Robin James
Shiva Publishing Ltd
60 pages: 2.2 .50
The title indicates the weakness of this book: The programs are first presented in 2X81 form, and conversions for the ZX Spectrum are then given, except in the case of the last four of the nineteen programs, which are specifically for the ZX Spectrum alone. The special capabilities of the ZX Spectrum are therefore left unexplored. However, the concept of basing the programs on puzzles does open up new fields for those who are tired of seeing the same old program titles again and again. The programs are at a fairly elementary level.

The ZX Spectrum and how to get the most from it
Iar Sinctlair
Granada Publishing Ltd
130 pages: 55.95
Starting with some useful down-toearth points about the electrical connections and the way to turne the television set, this book goes on to illustrate programming principles by short printouts given in facsimile. Of about seventy such examples, a few are self-contained programs, but all are aimed mainly at illus. trating the text. Broadly speaking, the result is an expansion of the ZX Spectrum manual, without much enlargement of the area covered. A solid book, full of patient explanafions which will help the comparative beginner

## The Spectrum Programmer <br> SM Gee <br> Granada Publishing Ltd <br> 141 pages: $£ 5.95$

This book is mainly a BASIC primer, with sections dealing with the special characteristics of Spectrum BASIC. Short program examples are given, but the reader is left to link them together to form working programs. Much of the material can be found in the ZX Spectrum manual, though it is expanded and explained in more detail. A book for the beginner

> Programming Your ZX Spectrum Tim Hartnell and Dilwyn Jones Interface Publications
> 231 pages: 16.95

A tightly-packed assembly of programs, mostly very short, arranged to illustrate particular statements and methods. The listings are in
printout facsimile, and cover a wide field. Some are adaptations from 2X81 practice, and in one or two places this shows a little, but not to a serious extent. One of the most useful sections deals with conver sion of programs written for other computers. The rapid sequence of sections dealing with different subjects can look confusing at first, but an adequate index allows a particular section to be found quickly. There is little of an abstruse nature. but much useful material for those on the way up in their understanding of BASIC

## The Spectrum Book of Games

Mike James, S M Gee \&
Kay Ewbank
Granada Publishing Ltd
146 pages: 55.95
Twenty-one games programs, some quite substantial none trivial, and including some familiar titles and some novelties. The printouts are facsimiles, but not of a Sinclair printer product, apart from some screenprints. Suggestions are offered regarding possible enhancements to the programs, and adequate supporting explanations are provided. The book is heavensent for those who have run out of ideas for new games programs, but the full capabilities of the ZX Spectrum are only partially explored.

## Understanding Your Spectrum

Dr lan Logan
Melbourne House Publishers Ltd 192 pages: $£ 7.95$

A crash course in the Z .80 microprocessor is combined with some useful information on the inner workings of the ZX Spectrum, including the location of essential routines in the ROM and the way they can be called. Perhaps a little alarming for the beginner, but invaluable tor someone who has already dabbled in the use of machine code as an adjunct or alter. native to BASIC. Information on assemblers and disassemblers which were available to the time of publication is useful, and there is even a section on bugs in the ZX Spectrum ROM program. A very useful book

## Games ZX Computers Play

Tim Hartnell (Editor)
Interface Publications
167 pages: $\{3.25$
Thirty programs, 15 of them for the ZX Spectrum, the rest for the ZX81. (Actually, there appear to be 32, but the book itself claims only 30). As varied as their origins, the programs
are interesting without being outstanding

Games To Play On Your ZX Spectrum
Martin Wren-Hilton
Shiva Publishing Ltd
43 pages: £1.95
Thirteen programs, mostly games, with limited explanatory notes. All are tairly short, and use of the ZX Spectrum special characteristics seems limited.

## Exploring Spectrum BASIC

Mike Lord
Timedata Lid
191 pages: $£ 4.95$
This book sets out to teach, in an unobtrusive way, how the more difficult problems in BASIC can be handled. There are several il. lustrative programs, including a very good Maze program and a three-dimensional display routine. The section on sound and colour is rather more comprehensive than in some other books, being brief but to the point. Not bad at all

Easy Programming for the Spectrum
Ian Stewart and Robin Jones
Shiva Publishing Ltd
139 pages: $£ 5.95$
A BASIC tutorial presented in a fairly light-hearted way to encourage those who are struggling. A number of programs are provided, some to illustrate particular points, but all are relatively small. Listings are type-set. While the general content relates to BASIC, the characteristics of the ZX Spectrum are by no means ignored.

## 20 Best Programs for the

## ZX Spectrum

Andrew Hewson
Hewson Consultants
118 pages: $£ 5.95$
A varied collection of programs, rangıng from Hangman to utilities for handling machine code. The listings are in tacsimile of Sinclair printer output, and are occasionally difficult to decipher, but are readable with a little thought. The machine code utilities are probably the most important of the programs.

The ZX Spectrum Explored
Tim Hartnell
Sinclair Browne Ltd
218 pages: $\{5.95$
About 46 listings are used to il
lustrate ZX Spectrum characteristics in BASIC. The listings are facsimiles of Sinclair printer output. There are sections on colour, sound, business applications, educational aids, and games. None are sensational, just reasonable material to guide the steps of an inexperienced program. mer, who might soon begin to see possible enhancements. The title seems to be well justified.

## Spectrum Machine Language for the Absolute Beginner

## (Edited) William Tang

Melboume House (Publishers) Ltd 245 pages: f.6. 95

A Z-80 microprocessor primer with references to the ZX Spectrum characteristics. A machine code monitor in BASIC, a loader for hexadecimal data, and a complete 'Freeway Frog' program in machine code are provided. The standard of presentation justifies the book's title, but the coverage provided will take the beginner quite a long way. However, the link to the ZX Spectrum, rather to any other Z .80 com puter, is a little tenuous.

## Over The Spectrum

Edited by Philip Williams
Melbourne House (Publishers) Ltd 164 pages: $£ 6.95$

A compilation of 28 programs in BASIC, some with machine code support. Each program is supported by adequate explanations, and for some there are coloured pictures of the display. The only criticism that must be made is that some of the programs are so ingenious that it can be quite difficult to locate errors made when typing them in. There are some superb implementations of the ZX Spectrum graphics, and if there are instances where a simpler program structure can be seen as both possible and preferable, it is easy to be wise after the event, and at least something has been learned. A book to make you think, rather than just a source from which to copy programs.

## Cambridge Colour Collection

Richard Francis Altwasser
R F Altwasser
64 pages: $£ 6.95$
Twenty programs written by a man much involved with the develop. ment of the ZX Spectrum. The listings are type-set but avoid ambiguities by using upper case and slashed zeroes. As might be expected, good use is made of the special ZX Spectrum characteristics, and the programs
cover a wide field, from home accounts to random pattern generators. It should be noted that the listings are very compact, and the book would be much bigger if they were presented in facsimile form. Perhaps more important is the high standard of program writing, which puts some of the competitive offerings to shame and sets an excellent example to beginners.

## The Spectrum Pocket Book

Trevor Toms
Phipps Associates
160 pages: 56.50
This successor to the ZX80 and ZX81
Pocket Books is essentially a collec. tion of varied programs, plus some useful inside information about the machine covered. The programs include an Assembler, a Disassem. bler, a machine code monitor and a Screen Toolkit, as well as a number of games and a budget account system. Some emphasis is placed on the use of a direct interface to ensure accuracy of the listings, the whole book having been created with the aid of a Diabolo 630 printer. Rather more than a third of the book is devoted to machine code, including the support programs already mentioned, and there is useful information regarding linkage points in the ROM program.

## The Working Spectrum

David Lawrence
Sunshine Books Ltd
216 pages: 15.95
Where most of the ZX Spectrum books illustrate their points with the help of games programs, this one concentrates on more serious applications, though not exclusively. A filing system, financial programs, home tutor routines and a chapter on graphics handling are supported by a selection of miscellaneous routines, including a couple of games. The programs are listed on a respectable dot-matrix printer, and are quite easy to read. An unusual feature is that the listings are divided into blocks, which helps clarity and allows entry sessions to be broken up conveniently, but as the blocks are not in numeric order there is a need to dart from page to page when working out the overall function. As they stand, the programs are complete, but there is scope for further extension in most cases, and suggestions for this are offered. This is, in general, a book for the more serious user. The title is qualified by Volume 1 , so its successors will be looked for with interest.

## LATE COMERS!

Almost as if to prove the point that there is a constant flow of books onto the market, more have come to our attention since this survey was written. Indeed one of the following (by Dr Logan) was still only at manuscript stage at the time this issue of Computing Today was being put together! Since we did not get a chance to look at these boks in detail, the below merely aims to inform you of their content, rather than give an actual appraisal.

## 40 Best Machine Code Routines for the ZX Spectrum

John Hardman and Andrew Hewson Hewson Consultants
144 pages: $£ 5.95$
The book comprises two sections: Section A written by Andrew Hewson, introduces the beginner to machine code and its nomenclature. Section B is written by John Hardman, provides both the beginner and the experienced programmer with 40 machine code routines including Scroll Left and Line Renumber in easy to load forms. The functioning of each routine is clearIy explained.

## The Complete Spectrum ROM Discrssembly

Dr lan Logan and Dr Frank O'Hara Melbourne House
236 pages
This book, which was still at the manuscript stage at the time of my writing this brief summary, contains the following sections: The restart routines and tables, The keyboard routines, The loudspeaker routines, The cassette handling routines, The screen and printer handling routines, The executive routines, BASIC line and command interpretation, Expression evaluation, The arithmetic routines and The floating point calculator. Also included are appendices covering BASIC programs for the main series (SIN X, EXP X, LN X \& ATN X), The 'DRAW' algorithm, The 'CIRCLE' algorithm, and Note on small in. tegers and -65536.

## Advanced Graphics with the Sinclair ZX Spectrum <br> \section*{Ian O Angell and Brian I Jones}

 Macmillan Press 288 pages: $\$ 9.95$This book, which should appear in April 1983, is intended primarily for ZX Spectrum owners who are competent BASIC programmers, but who are complete beginners in computer graphics. It contains the
elementary ideas and basic information about pixel and $2 \cdot \mathrm{D}$ graphics which have to be mastered before the more involved concepts of character and 3-D graphics.
More Real Âpplications for the ZX81 and Spectrum
Randle Hurley
Macmillan Press
172 pages: $£ 750$
The object of this book is to take the ZX81 and the ZX Spectrum a long way along the path towards use as a small business or 'working' computer. All listings have been produced using the Sinclair printer and have been run in the computer before being listed. The programs in the book include subjects such as tile handling, statistics packages, animation programs and more Backup tapes are also available which also include some programs that are not in the book at a price of \$9.00.

## Spectrum Hardware Manual

Adrian Dickens
Melbourne House
$\$ 5.95$
This book explains exactly what is inside the ZX Spectrum and how it works. Full circuit diaqrams and a detailed explanation of each component are given. Many features not in the manual are discussed here how to adjust the colours for your own TV set, how to amplify the sound of the internal loudspeaker and much more. Practical hardware projects include how to connect a full size keyboard, connecting the ZX Spectrum to the outside world, and how to build your own joysticks for use with the ZX Spectrum.

The Art of Programming the ZX Spectrum
M James
Bernard Babani (Publishing) Ltd 138 pages: $£ 2.50$

This book introduces all the features needed to write games programs for the ZX Spectrum. Graphics are dealt with in a number of the chapters as well as the sound capabilities and the use of PEEK and POKE.

## MORE TO COME?

It almost goes without saying, but we'll say it anyway, that we could carry on adding to this list almost ad infinitum since new books are ap. pearing all the time. We have tried to cover as many as possible in these pages but we don't doubt that more will be available by the time you actually get to read this!


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# first time users. <br> "Learning to Use" is a new series of books which introduces newcomers to the most widely used micros in the marketplace. 

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The books assume absolutely no knowledge about computers and the reader is shown even the most fundamental operations such as "switching on" and "loading a program". The books lead the reader through simple programming and then on to graphics, with several programs which show how to achieve pictures and even animation!

The user-friendly approach is consistent throughout the text not only are program listings clearly shown, but in many cases, a photograph is included to show what the program looks like when actually loaded and run!

All books in the series are $£ 5.95$ (incl. postage).
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# GETTING ADVENTUROUS 

## We play around with the Scott Adams' games and let you know just what you're lefting yourself in for.



Scott Adams did for adventure programs what Henry Ford did for motor cars. He didn't invent them - that honour probably goes to Will Crowther - but he refined and popularised them, bringing them to a large consumer market. In doing so, he set standards which have been widely accepted throughout the industry, and has left a trail of imitators following closely in his footsteps.

## THE OVERALL PICTURE

The adventures all have a similar screen layout, similar presentation and the plots follow the same sort of lines. There is always a task for you to achieve, and this takes you right to the end of the game. In some, there are treasures to collect, and it doesn't always tell you how many there are. In others there is a single objective. For example, in Mission Impossible an early and easy game, your orders are to destroy a bomb planted by a saboteur in a nuclear power station. Your instructions are given to you by a tape recorder, which you find in a small room. The tape
recorder is large, and may have other uses!

All the games begin with the same frontispiece, welcoming you, giving you a tew words of the vocabulary, and giving suggestions to newcomers. This really seems a bit of a waste of space - it is the same introduction in all the games, right down to the same spelling mistake in one word. And the vocabular $y$ contained in the instructions doesn't even work in some of the games! Still, I'm sure he knows what he's doing.

Unlike some other adventures, it isn't possible to display the entire vocabulary, of which there are at least 120 words. Many of these have the same effect, and there seems to be no difference between GET, TAKE and GRAB. Abbreviations are accepted for compass points, and ' T ' gives an inventory Incidentally, most words can be shortened to the first three or four letters, which makes it much easier to deal with the Neanderthal or the Test tubes.

The screen is divided into two parts. In the upper half, you are told where you are, what you can
see, and some obvious exits. These obvious exits are only half the story, for there are other less obvious ones. If you are standing at the base of a volcano, with an obvious exit to your right, you can try GO VOLCANO. If you were standing on a cliff, you could try GO CLIFF, or even JUMP CLIFF The effects would be similar (unless there was no gravity!)

The bottom half of the screen is used for you to type in your commands, which may be one word (SLEEP, BREATHE, HELP) or two words (GET PLANT, CHEW GUM). The program replies are also displayed here. This may just say OK , or give you a valuable piece of information, especially if you have just EXAMINED or READ something. It is always worth looking at the top part of the screen after every instruction.

Death features in all adventures. This usually affects you. It is possible and often highly desirable to save the game. When you suffocate, drown, get poisoned, eaten or blown up, you get the message 'This adventure is over', and you are offered the chance of starting again: either from scratch or from the position at which you saved the game. Hopetully, this would be just before you tried to do battle with the dragon! At the end of the game, you are congratulated, and given the same message. Perhaps it's childish of me, but I feel that after staying up all night to achieve this, one deserves a liftle more, and a flourish of pixels wouldn't go amiss.

## SETTING THE SCENE

Each of the adventures is set in a familiar setting, and the ground rules are known to all. Ghost
Town, set in the Wild West,
Strange Odyssey, the space-travel adventure, and Mystery Fun
House, based in a funfair, all have well known backdrops with, to some extent, well understood and even cliched scenarios.

One of the features which sets these adventures above the rest is the way in which powerful images are conveyed with clarity and brevity. The Pirate's Cove adventure starts in a flat in London. You can almost picture it, as if in an old movie - the creaky stairs leading to an attic, with dusty books on a shelf. The scene appears as if on a black and white screen. When you travel to the sunny beaches of the island, it almost seems as though you have burst into Technicolor. All this is
done using a few, very carefully and succinctly chosen words after all, the whole thing fits into 16K.

Adams also manages to instill a true feeling of suspense. Parts of his games are humdrum, even tedious, as you build up in preparation to what you feel must be a breakthrough. Late at night, by the light of a flickering candle, you creep into the bar room, where you can hear the sounds of music. You are convinced you will find something, when suddenly. Make no mistake - the suspense really is there, after you have been playing for a few hours, and it matches the chilling feeling you get in your stomach when reading an engrossing novel.

There are often times when you think a breakthrough is in sight, only to suddenly find a barrier in your way. In Voodoo Castle, one of Adams' personal favourites, you can get into the chimney in the ballroom, and hear sounds from above. You feel convinced that these sounds would be more audible if you could get closer to their source. Typing LISTEN confirms your belief. But the chimney is dark, and moving in the the dark is hazardous. Then you find a source of light, and rush back to the chimney, heart pounding in expectation of a path through to the end of the tunnel. You retrace your footsteps. You can see the way! And then as you climb the chimney, the sounds get less muffled and louder, as if there is someone else in the chimney above you. You must climb higher. You must get closer. And then, blocking your path, is an iron grate. You strain your ears, but it's no good, you can't hear well enough. The grate is nailed, and you can't remove the nails...yet!

Dejected and despondent, you come back to the fireplace, and back into the castle, where you must search for a way of getting past the grate. When you can do this, your heart will palpitate or even fibrillate, as you retrace your steps again, confident in the knowledge that now, this time, you can discover the source of the mumblings.

Sometimes, teasers like this can end with you drawing a complete blank, and I recall burning the midnight oil chasing a clue, which climaxed in me finding the message BUY ADVENTURE NUMBER 5 - FROM ALL GOOD COMPUTER STORES! Red herrings like this are liable to cause apoplexy. Still, I suppose apoplexy is all part of the fun of adventure games!

## PRESENTATION POINTS

Scott Adams adventures now come in a well designed presentation package. There is an illustration of the scene, and the boxes can be kept for storage, fairly attractively fitting on your bookcase. Full marks for this. In contrast, the documentation is singularly vacant. There are instructions for loading, saving, etc, but that is about it. There is no indication of your aim, and not much in the way of hints or clues. Perhaps this is intentional - the only way of discovering is to play the game.

For speed and security, the games are written in machine code. To discourage you from making copies, the programs fill all the memory of 16 K machines the programs aren't 16 K long, there's a big hole in the middle to fill the space! This should reduce the numbers of bootleg copies.

Scott Adams hasn't written an adventure himself for over a year. He is a young, bespectacled graduate, who still spends some evenings and weekends programming but most of his day is involved in administration of Adventure International. The company now publishes adventures by other authors, and are involved in arcade games. They intend to publish programs for what they consider the major computers: Apple, PET, TRS-80, VIC-20, Atari and Sorcerer, with more to come. Nobody is working on versions for Sinclair or BBC Micros, which haven't yet impressed the Americans

All the programs have the same form, with a vocabulary, message strings and interpreter. It came as no surprise to find that all were written using the same Master program. This can now be purchased, and allows you to write your own adventures using the same format and routines that Scott Adams uses. It is not easy to produce one that manages the same standard of plot, suspense and humour, although for the literary genius with no knowledge of assembly language programming, it offers an ideal solution. The manual supplied with the Master program gives some insight into the ways they were written, and may offer profitable lines of thought.

The original versions had no sound effects or graphics.
Personally, I don't think these would add anything.

Like radio plays, these stories are quite atmospheric, and their imagery relies on your
imagination. I don't think graphics
would be an improvement they'd more likely be the opposite. But if you disagree, Apple owners can buy versions with graphics: not designed by Adams himself. He never felt they were necessary, but bowed to public pressure.

## A MAJOR PROBLEM

One of the problems with all adventure programs is that they can only be done once. As with most films, books and meals, going about it a second time loses much of the intrigue and suspense and the only solution is to buy another one. In Ghost Town a bonus scoring system was introduced. Blowing the safe open first time awards you points, and dithering doesn't.

In many ways, these games are like reading a novel. The main difference is that you are intimately involved, and can influence whether it ends happily or in disaster, or simply peters out from lack of interest. This latter doesn't usually happen. There always seems to be one unexplored path. one unused object or one unsolved puzzle, and you are usually convinced that solving this would give you the means to achieve your desired end. Unfortunately, it isn't always that straightforward.

Unlike most novels, you can do things in the order you want. But some things can't be done until others have been achieved. Also, some actions will prevent you from getting any further. If you don't believe me, try dropping your ticket inside the funfair. Bouncers don't believe you ever had one, and once they've thrown you out, you can hardly expect them to believe you left your ticket inside!

The games are numbered in order of their appearance, and also in order of difficulty. The easier ones have many built-in clues, and when you get stuck you can type HELP for a real clue. The later games get much harder, and typing HELP just gives the reply 'Sorry - doesn't work'. There are Hint sheets available, which will give you clues. These aren't a step-by-step guide, but offer suggestions to you when your eyes are glazing.

When playing adventures, you sometimes know what the problem is but don't know how to solve it. More commonly, you don't have a clue what you should be doing, and you wander round in circles, waiting wistfully for a whiff of inspiration. Next month, I shall offer some suggestions to reduce this frustration.

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## BUSINESS AND PLEASURE ON THE 64!

The Commodore 64 is the ideal machine to combine business with pleasure. It has a typewriter keyboard and lots of memory - ideal for word processing or financial planning - plus some rather clever colour and sound chips that are just what you need for realistic arcade action.
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Now for the lighter side of our range. TANK ATTACK. KAKTUS and MANGROVE are arcade games with colour and sound; a joystick is recommended, but is not essential. They each cost 88 plus VAT on cassette or $£ 9.50$ on disk. The HITCH-HIKERS GUIDE TO THE GALAXY is an adventure based (with the kind permis. sion of Douglas Adams and Pan Books) on the characters and scenarios in the popular series, If you divide the price of $\mathbf{£ 1 2}$ plus VAT ( $£ 13.50$ on disk) by the number of hours you'll spend exploring the galaxy the answer will be a very small number indeed!

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A complete reprint of the Valley article is also available for those wishing to do their own conversions for $£ 1.95$.
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## ASP SOFTWARE

Colour computing for less than £100? The Oric certainly offers this and more as our extensive review shows.

The last year has seen the infroduction of a number of highly interesting, low cost microcomputers. Sadly most of them have been announced before the final production models had been thoroughly tested and in suffigient quantity to supply the increas ing number of would-be purchasers. The Oric has also had its initial problems and although some writers have suggested that Oric is a derivation of that well known computer aboard the spaceship Liberator its origins actuaily stem from an anagram of micro (so, they lost an 'm'!). Perhaps it was prophetic as one could have said 'Alas, poor Oric'. Hopefully those days are reaching an end and the distribution of Orics will follow the distribution of the rabbit population

I'm sure Oric Products have done themselves a great disservice in sending out pre-production models for review, as some of the comments I have seen in print are simply not true. Like other micros on the market the Oric does not conform to any standard of operation and one must spend several hours farullarising oneself with its specific operating system. I strese this as most micros are satisfactory within certain limits but no one computer oters all that the experienced user desires and as certain operations are handled in different ways they require getting used to before usetul criticism may be made

## HARD FACTS

The Oric comes complete with power unit, TV lead, demonstration cassette and instruction manual. The early Orics had a very poor 32 page provisional manual that has now been superceded by a much better 164 page ring bound tome and the latest Orics are also being supplied with a cassette lead. The Oric's stated measurements are 280 mm by 175 mm by 52 mm and weighs 1.1 Kg . It gives the impres. sion of a no-nonsense functional device, the case is made of a heavyweight plastic moulding and is held together by six screws. The keyboard is at a slight angle, being 25 mm high at the front and 50 mm high at the rear and is clearly labell. ed and unambiquous. It follows a fairly standard QWERTY layout and the keys have a very positive feel which makes them easy to operate. all keys have auto repeat. The key spacing is similar to a typewriter and touch typing should be perfectly leasible.

General ease of operation is improved by the provision of two Shitt keys (at either end of the keyboard), a double size key for Return, a long space bar and in dividual cursor control keys On the left hand side are the Escape and Control keys, the Escape key ts an enigma as it was only mentioned once in the provisional manual and not at all in the main chapters of the
present full manual. Yes . if you press ESC followed by various other keys strange things can happen on the screen but what use can be made of this in 'direct' mode (not within a program) has yet to be explamed Control on the other hand has many uses: eg CTRL 'L' clears the screen; CTRL 'T' toggles from CAPS only to CAPS and lower case: CTRL 'Q' toggles the cursor on and off: CTRL ' C ' 's a general purpose 'Break' etc. etc. Both Escape and Control are ef fectively used within programs to periorm various functions such as producing double height and flashing characters etc. On pressing any key (except Shitt and CTHL) you will get an audible signal (plinkl).

The case has four sott plastic feet that elfectively stop It slipping across the table an important point these days with the advent of such small mioros. Sockets and ports at the rear of the case are all unmarked and furthermore both the RGB monitor output and the cassette/audic socket will accept the same plug bad mark Oric. The printer port is for a standard Centronics interface but 1 have not yet been able to check this. A further expansion port is provided tor to quote the manual "extra memory, games cartridges, loysticks and, of course, the modem, this device will allow the Oric to download Prestel pages or even programs and also to send and receive electronic mall via the Prestel Malbox system". The


Internally the Oric is well laid out and excellently constructed.
two remaining sockets are for a stan. dard UHF lead and the power supply. Accessible from the underside of the case is the fine tuning control for the UHF modulator and the Reset button. The Reset allows you to break out of an infinite loop or from a program crash without los. ing your program. I have had to use this facility fairly often and wish that it had been sited somewhere other than on the bottom of the case. Nor mally if you wish to break out of a program or LISTing CTRL 'C' will work well but. . if you have attemp. ted to CLOAD a program and have not been successfu) (or change your mind) the only way to regain control is to Reset or take out the power plug and start again

The Oric uses a 6502 microprocessor and a fairly standard form of Microsoft BASIC which includes such commands as IF THEN ELSE; REPEAT UNTIL; DEEK; DOKE; POP; TRON; THOFF in addition to its variants of colour and high resolution commands.

## INNER DEPTHS

The Oric had two principal screen display modes: TEXT and HIRES. In TEXT mode the display is 40 characters wide by 27 characters deep with a black border around the TEXT window. The border colour cannot be changed and the line above the window (within the border) is used for system messages ie Loading, Searching, CAPS etc. Although the screen is 40 characters wide, in practice the first two col. umns are used as control code posi. tions determining PAPER and INK colours for that row. The character set is standard ASCII and all characters may be re-defined as these are downloaded into RAM on power up. Characters may be PRINTed or PLOTted to the screen at specified co-ordinates. Control
codes may be used within PRINT or PLOT commands so that colour. flashing and double height characters together with cursor control etc, are all accessed within a program. The eight colours available are black, blue, red, magenta, green, cyan, yellow and white. Control codes may also be POKEd or PLOTted anywhere on the screen and will affect all characters on the row to their right unless another control code is encountered. In this way you may have all available colours on the screen at once, the only problem being that with moving characters you must move the control codes too and if you over PRINT (PLOT or POKE) an exsisting control code then those characters to the right of the new 'PRINT" will assume the new characteristics and lose those originally specified. Control codes appear on the screen as a space. PRINT TAB(N) has a peculiar 'bug' in that $\mathrm{TAB}(1)$ to $\mathrm{TAB}(13)$ all print to the third column, after this TAB(14) to TAB(50) print to columns 4 to 40 !

In TEXT mode you have two turther options; LORES 0 and LORES 1. These offer either the standard character set (LORES O) or a chunky graphics character sel (LORES 1).

In HIRES mode the screen. again with a black border, is divided into two parts the larger upper part is 240 pixels horizontally by 200 pixels vertically and the lower part gives three rows by $40(38)$ columns for normal text or commands and is not affected by the upper display

Control codes (attributes) occupying six pixels horizontally by one pixel vertically may be POKEd to the display affecting those pixels to their right giving a similar set of options in colour or flashing as in TEXT mode. The same proviso remains that if a control attribute is overwritten then those pixels on that
row to the right of this point lose their original attribute.

In HIRES you may set the cursor to any point (pixel) on the upper screen, draw CIRCLEs (rather oval!), DRAW lines from one position to another and alter the pattern of these lines (dots/dashes to your choice). You may also FILL A character cells (six pixels by one pixel) by $B$ rows with $N$ value. N may define a different colour or pattern or alternatively if you choose the wrong value the screen goes absolutely haywire as you try to FILL with some other control attribute! Normal characters, either the standard ASCII or the chunky graphics set, may be displayed on the HIRES screen by using the command CHAR A,B,C: A being the ASCII code; B which character set and C to specify whether the character should be displayed in toreground or background colour.

Oric's sound capabilities seem to be pretty comprehensive and the internal speaker can give a tair volume of sound! Four preprogrammed effects can be called from BASIC: ZAP; PING; SHOOT and EXPLODE. In addition to these there are three sound commands PLAY, MUSIC and SOUND. There are three sound and one white noise generator. SOUND selects channel, period and volume. MUSIC has been designed to give pure tones and allows selection of channel, octave, note and volume. PLAY controls the envelope shape and can control sounds initiated by SOUND and MUSIC.

An output is provided (on the cassette socket) for connection to your hifi. These tacilities should give the would-be electronic music composer plenty of scope for experimentation. The only criticism 1 have of the sound circuitry is that it picks up interference from the rest of the computer and on the internal speaker the ambient buzz and chirr of FOR . NEXT loops etc is stightly disquieting(!).

The cassette interface offers the option of CLOADing or CSAVEing at either 2400 baud or as the manual puts it "super reliable 300 baud". Sadly, although 1 could CLOAD the demonstration tape at 2400 baud I have been quite unable to CSAVE anything at this baud rate. This could be the tault of my tape recorders (I tried three!) as cassette recorders do vary somewhat . but. Anyway, "super reliable 300 baud" works every time and I am a great one for reliability. The present machines allow you to save entire programs or blocks of memory. If you use this option you need to know the start and end addresses within memory and because
the rest of RAM is unaffected it is possible to load in new character sets, machine code routines, etc, without corrupting the BASIC program. You may also use this technique should you wish to save screen displays on tape. In my opinion one serious omission from the cassette routines is the lack of any sort of VERIFY command. I'm sure I'm not alone in feeling very edgy not knowing whether that valuable program is really saved on tape for posterity. or not! I believe that Oric Products are working on routines (ROM mods?) to enable the saving of arrays, let's hope théy also have VERIFY in their minds too!

## DOCUMENTATION

Some mention of the instruction manual must be made. As with any new piece of equipment one should always study this first! The full manual is now available and is not bad as manuals go but it suffers from a number of errors and omissions. There is an errata sheet that should go with it... make sure you get yours. There is nothing quite so disheartening as typing in your first program and for it not to work. The errors in program examples are for the most part fairly obvious and provide excellent practice at debugging but even so

The manual covers most things a beginner would need to know: setting up the computer; BASIC programming; how to get colour onto the screen; how to edit your programs; number crunching; how to handle strings; what to do with Oric's sound and how to save your programs on tape. There is even a chapter on machine code programs (it doesn't tell you much but does suggest that it might be worthwhile learning a bit more). There is also a chapter on using your printer but chapter 15 is probably the most vital to everyone, as this lists Oric's BASIC commands and is going to be looked at before anything else, certainly by those who have used computers before. The manual ends with 11 appendices that cover a variety of useful items.

The principle omissions from the manual are that there is no index (which is infuriating) if a command or topic is not in an index at least you can immediately try elsewhere, in the Oric manual you have to plough through its pages hoping and also I think that more explanation of the use of those control codes mentioned and those not mentioned together with more information on the use of attributes would have been most helpful, especially as Oric programs will probably use both quite extensively. Some control

## ORIC SPECTRUM ORIC

(with keyboard inhibited)

| BM1 | BM2 | BM3 | BM4 | BM5 | BM6 | BM7 | BM8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.1 | 17.8 | 29.7 | 32. | 38.7 | 52.7 | 78.8 | 23.6 |
| 4.9 | 9.0 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 25.2 | 68.2 | 86.7 | 25.1 |
| 1.6 | 14.0 | 23.3 | 251 | 30.4 | 41.3 | 61.6 | 18.5 |

Table 1. The results of Benchmark tests.
codes are mentioned, but not all; for instance $\mathrm{CHR} \$(8$ to 11) are the cursor control codes and CHR\$(30) will home the cursor to the top left hand corner of the screen. I'm sure that the magazine planned for the Oric owner will have all sorts of interesting information within its pages but I wish more had been made available with the machine. One very useful item supplied with your Oric is the demonstration tape! It is a bit slow and boring to watch in action - but is quite a useful reference when you LIST the program and see how various operations were programmed to happen. For instance when you try the double height character program in the manual and it doesn't work . . see how it is done on the demo tape!

## IN USE

In operation the Oric is an easy machine to use and I found that after some hours at the keyboard there was no indication of fatigue or strain. The error messages are in plain English and seem to make sense. Line numbers up to 63999 are accepted, you need only DIMension an array if it is to have over 10 elements. Variable names may be a single letter or a letter followed by a single integer, numeric variables may be defined as integer variables by the suffix ${ }^{\circ} \%$

Like many other computers, some arithmetic routines can lead to some surprising results: I ran a small routine within a FOR. NEXT loop adding an increment of 0.2 on each pass. 1 then PRINTed the total and the INTeger. On my total reading 5, I was informed by the computer that the INT (of this number) was 4! Oh well. I never did trust computers to work out my wages

String arrays may have up to 255 characters and do not need the length of the string to be dimensioned.

It is not very fast in operation. the standard set of 'benchmarks' were used to measure the relative speed of operation and the results are shown in Table 1.

The Oric can be speeded up slightly if you do not need to use the keyboard during a given routine: type in
line no. CALL E6CA
before any routine processing of data and don't forget to type in

## line no. CALL E804

after the routine and before you need to access the key board. This inhibits the scanning of the keyboard for any entry so if you forget the second CALL you will not be able to use the keyboard even when the program has finished RUNning! The Benchmark results were similar to the Sinclair Spectrum so I have included these for comparison.

One early program with the Oric was to discover how to EDIT programs. The provisional manual was not very explicit on the matter at all. It required you to use CTRL ' $A$ ' and ESC to insert characters in a program line. The full manual puts over editing in a much clearer manner, explaining how you may alter characters within a program line by using CTRL ' A ' to copy a line up to the offending character and then typing in the correct character and continuing to copy the rest of the line with CTRL 'A'. So tar so good. but what if you want to insert a character or even several characters? It's easy when you know how (isn't everything), again copy over the line using CTRL ' $A$ ' until you get to the position where you want to insert additional characters. Now use the cursor control keys to move away from the program line (up or down) type in your insertion and use the cursor control keys to return to where you left the program line. Continue copying the line using CTRL ' $A$ ' to the end of the line, press Return and the job's done. Whew ...sounds complicated but you very soon get used to it. All this may be done directly over a LISTing or after having typed EDIT (line).

## IN CONCLUSION

One cannot escape the fact that in size, cost and capabilities the Oric is bound to be compared with the Sinclair ZX Spectrum. A lot of peo. ple are going to be asking which one should I buy'?

As is otten the case when comparing microcomputers of similar cost, it is difficult to say outright that one is better than another. This has nothing to do with trying to be nice to everyone, it is more a case of one
man's computer is another man's millstone and vice versa!

The ORIC has a slightly more versatile BASIC than the $Z X$ Spectrum. On the other hand, the ZX Spectrum will not permit you to Enter a program line that has a syntax error. The ZX Spectrum has such commands as VERIFY and MERGE (to append one program in memory with another from tape).

Both Oric and the ZX Spectrum have a respectable amount of memory available to the user.

Moving graphics are almost certainly going to be easier to implement on the ZX Spectrum. The ZX Spectrum does not have a FILL command from BASIC on the other hand it isn't terribly difficult to find a routine to fulfil a similar function. HTRES colour resolution is six times better on the Oric but don't forget that you have to make allowance for those control codes (six pixels long). The Oric looks as though it will be more readily versatile in its accessibility to the outside world: printers, monitors, modems etc. So tar I have not been able to find the 80 characters that the Oric was supposed to have allocated for user defined characters

The screen format of the Oric (40 by 27) is more normal than the

ZX Spectrum's ( 32 by 22) but the ZX Spectrum's manual is detinitely superior to that of the Oric. The Oric has better sound capabilities but the 2X Spectrum has a large amount of software being produced for it (I have no doubt that a number of soltware houses are already far advanced on soltware for the Oric). As you can see, nearly all of the comparisons seem to be 'slightly
better than and in an overall decision it is very difficult not to let one's own likes and dislikes cloud the impartial view. I think that the beginner will find the keyword system of the ZX Spectrum very easy to pick up but, in the long term, the Oric could prove to be more versatile. I think that the Oric will certainly be up there with the ZX Spectrum on a great many people's short lists.

## SAVE ON SOFTWARE

Fancy giving your micro a springtime treat? Well, in conjunction with A \& F Software we've come up with an offer that you'll find hard to resist. Buy any one of the following programs at your local dealer and we'll give you a refund of $£ 1$ !

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Frogger: for the 32 K BBC machine ( E 8 ) Crazy Balloons; for the 16 K or $48 \mathrm{~K} Z \mathrm{X}$ Spectrum ( $(5.75$ )
Space Panic: for the 12 K Acorn ATOM ( $\mathbf{5} 6.90$ )

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## D S Peckett

# GOING FORTH AGAIN 

## With the advent of the first micro to have FORTH as its standard language we delve deeper into this language.

A$t$ the beginning of last year, 1 wrote a short series for Computing Today which introduced the language FORTH. At that time, the language had not received a great deal of exposure in this country but, over the last 12 months, we have seen an explosion of interest in it. FORTH packages are now freely available for virtually all micros and there is even one machine, the Jupiter Ace, which has it as its standard language. I like to think that my earlier articles had something to do with the boom, but I'm sure that they didn't.

The time has theretore come to delve a little deeper into this unusual language, and this is the first of two articles intended to do just that. This month, I will investigate how to add features which are missing from most FORTHs, such as random number generators and arrays. The article will also take in the definition of new compiling words and generally probe fairly deeply into some of the language's wierder features. Let me state right now, therefore, that this article is NOT for the FORTH tyro - it assumes a certain familiarity with the language. If you don't have that, may I recommend that you read my articles in the Jan-Apr 82 issues of Computing Today: I'm sure that the back numbers department would be pleased to help you

You may well know that two FORTH 'standards' exist - in this article, all my programming examples will be written in FORTH-79, as implemented by, for example. Acornsoft's BBC FORTH, and on the Jupiter Ace. I will highlight, where necessary, differences between this and fig. FORTH, which appears on such micros as the VIC-20, the ATOM and the Atari 800 . Remember, though, that since FORTH is a re. definable language, it is relatively
easy to make fig- look like - 79, and vice-versa.

Finally, a convention. Since a FORTH word can be almost any combination of characters (other than spaces), there may be times when I need to make them stand out from the text. If so. I will enclose them in square brackets [ ]. The brackets are not part of the word.

## RANDOM NUMBERS

A curious omission from virtually all FORTH systems is a random number generator. This looks doubly odd when one considers that FORTH's speed makes it ideally suited to applications which demand a lot of random numbers, such as games and Monte-Carlo modelling. However, it is quite easy to extend the language to include random numbers.

Before we can do that, though, how do we generate them in the first place? There are many ways, but one of the simplest, which is good enough for most purposes although it might not please a statistician, uses the equation:
$R(i+1)=(1509 * R(i)+41)$ MOD $65536(1)$
This generates a pseudo-random number $(\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{i}+1))$, in the range 0.65535 , using the previous number ( $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{i})$ ) as its starting point.

Given $R(i+1)$, we can then
produce a number in the range 0 $-(\mathrm{n} \cdot 1)$, where ( $0=\mathrm{n}<65536$ ), by:

and the more usual range of $1-n$ inclusive by

Rn $=1$ NT $(R(1+1) * n / 65536)+1$
We are almost there, apart from one snag - FORTH normally treats numbers as 16 -bit signed integers; ie they lie in the range -32768 to +32767 . Although, as we will see, we can do intermediate unsigned arithmetic (number range $0-65535$ ), the end result is always signed. Equation (1) will therefore produce negative random numbers half the time. Although we can get around this by:
$\mathrm{R}(1+1)=\mathrm{ABS}(1599 * \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{i})+41)$ MOD 65535)
(1a)
we end up with a random number in the range $0-32767$. Equation (3) must therefore become:
$\operatorname{Rn}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{R}(i+1) * \mathrm{n} / 32768)+1$
and n is limited to the range $0-$ 32767.

My offering to do these jobs in FORTH is Screen 101 (Listing 1).
This contains three main elements:
a. RSEED is defined as a variable, and is used to hold the last number generated. If you are writing in fig-FORTH (or in many versions of .79), the definition should be 10 VARIABLE RSEED 1.
b. RANDOM generates the random number in the range $0-32767$, saving the unsigned version $(0-$ 65535) in RSEED for future use. The number, which is $\mathrm{R}(i+1)$ in equation (la), is left at top-ot-stack (TOS).
c. RND expects to read ' $n$ ' at TOS, and outputs a random number in the range $1-n$ at TOS.

Both RANDOM and RND use the word $[\mathrm{U} *]$, which is a standard FORTH word, to pertorm the

unsigned multiplication of the two unsigned numbers at TOS, leaving a DP (double-precision - four bytes, with the most significant bytes nearest TOS) unsigned answer. RANDOM's tDROP 1 at line 7 removes the two high bytes of the DP number, effectively performing 'MOD 65536'. The [41. $D+1$ at line 6 performs a $D P$ addition of two DP numbers putting a decimal point anywhere in a number going onto the stack automatically treats it as a DP integer.
The $[U / M O D 1$ in RND is a FORTH 79 word which takes an unsigned DP number at second on the stack (20S) and divides it by the unsigned 16 -bit number at TOS. The remainder (ie the modulus) is output at $20 S$ and the quotient at TOS. The fig-FORTH word IU/ 1 has an identical action.

The only other thing we need is a starting value for $\mathrm{R}(0)$ - if it always has the same value (eg 0), the same sequence of 'random' numbers will occur. Occasionally, this may be what you need but, more normally, it will be a confounded nuisance. We therefore need to emulate BASIC's 'RANDOMIZE',

It your computer is Z .80 -based, the micro's 'refresh register' (R) can be used to provide a sort of eight-bit random number. The standard assembly code for the job would be randomise

| LD | A,R |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD | L, A |
| LD | H, |
| LD | (RSED $), H L$ |
| RET |  |

However, the detail of implementing this will depend on your FORTH system's assembler The easiest way would be to get the contents of R on TOS, and then move this to RSEED by, for example:
CODE R1 R A LD B LD A L LD PSH : RANDOMISE R1 RSEED : ;

Not all FORTHs incorporate an assembler, however, but we can get around the problem with the 1CREATE 1 defining word. When used in the ICREATE name 1 form, it makes a dictionary entry for the word Iname 1, with no specific action associated with it. CREATE can be used to set up a word, and the I, 1 (and, in fig, the 'character' equivalent [C, 1) words used to POKE hand-assembled code into the dictionary
HEX
CREATE R1 47ED, 26, C36F, <nInn>,
decimal
In this, <nnnn > is the address of the FORTH operating system routine which pushes HL onto the
stack and returns control to the interpreter.

Things are not quite so easy in a 6502 -based system, because that chip does not have anything like the Z-80's R-register. Sometimes, though, there will be a real-time clock in the computer, and you can read the lowest bytes of this as a source of one-off random numbers:
: RANDOMISE clock e RSEED 1 *
Failing everything else, how about:
: Randomise cr ." press any 2 keys" KEY KEY * RSEED ! CR ;

## EXTENDING FORTH

In my earlier articles, and so far in this one, we have only skimmed the surface of what FORTH can and cannot do. Let us now have a look at the somewhat esoteric subject of defining defining words. A. FORTH system can be thought of as working on four levels:
a. Level 1. Using existing words to do their job; for example:
17 DUP DUP * *
prints the cube of 17 , but adds nothing to the language and is torgotten as soon as it is executed.
b. Level 2. Using the standard defining words to add to the system. For instance:
: PRINTCUBE DUP DUP * * . ;
adds the new word PRINTCUBE to the system. In this case, the defining words(s) is $[: \ldots ; 1$ but other common defining words are VARIABLE, CONSTANT and CREATE. Level 2 is the normallyused level in most applications and lies at the very heart of the FORTH concept.
c. Level 3. Adding new defining words. It is possible to design new defining words which can be used at Level 2 to create whole new families of FORTH words which may, in turn, be used directly at Levels 1 and 2.
d. Level 4. Using FORTH itself to create totally new, but normally FORTH-like, languages. This is termed metaFORTH and is beyond the understanding of anyone but acadernics and 12 year old schoolboys.

For the rest of this article I would like to concentrate on Level 3 operations but, first, a look at what is going on during Level 1 and 2 operations.

FORTH is unusual (surely not?!) in that is both a compiled and an interpreted language. Level 1 operations show it working in its interpreted mode - a word is read, identified and then acted upon immediately. This job is done by the system's 'outer interpreter', which identifies the word, and the 'inner interpreter', which actually executes it. Before any of this is possible, however, the word must be compiled (Level 2) into a form which the inner interpreter can handle. The compilation process generates the nested pointers to successively simpler routines which make up the indirect threaded code' of the normal FORTH dictionary.

That compilation is the job of FORTH's defining words. Although it is easy to think of the language as having a single compiler (like COBOL, Pascal, et all, it actually has a whole series of microcompilers, each associated with specific defining words. When you use [:....; 1, a totally different compiler from the one which VARIABLE, say, uses is called up.

These microcompilers are themselves written in FORTH, and the act of creating them is a Level 3 operation. The usual way of forming a new defining word in FORTH-79 is the ICREATE DOES $>$

1 structure while, in fig-FORTH,
i<BUILDS ...DOES>... . is effectively identical and may be used in all the following examples. You should also note that some FORTH-79 systems provide [ <BUILDS..DOES>...]. For the real FORTH experts who may read this, I know that fig and -79 systems handle [DOES>1 differently, but this is invisible unless you are probing the darkest depths of the dictionary.

## JOB OF [CREATE. . .DOES $>$. .]

This structure allows us to define whole groups of new FORTH words which behave in an identical manner to each other, and differently from any other word. If we only want to create one word with the new behaviour, then [:...] will do the job but, for a whole family, use a new defining word.

As an example, it would not be difficult to set up a variable by way of a colon definition - however, it is much neater to use VARIABLE, saving space and, probably, making the program easier to follow. A FORTH variable is just a
special type of word which behaves in a specific way (ie it has two bytes to receive data and, when used, puts its address at TOS): since it is a special type, it gets its own delining word.

The ICREATE ...DOES > ... ] pair is used as below:
; name CREATE complle-time action DOES> run-time action :

That colon definition will produce the defining word Inamel. Whenever [namel is used to define [wordl, the compile-time action takes place to set up the dictionary entry. Later, when (word) is used, the run-time action part of the definition occurs.

An example would probably be a good idea at this point. The FORTH. 79 defining word
VARIABLE is used as [VAFIABLE wname 1 to create a 2 -byte entry called I vnamel which, on being used, puts its address at TOS.
VARIABLE could be defined by:
: VARIABLE CREATE 2 ALLOT DOES ;
The compile-time action is to reserve two bytes in the directory, and there is no run-time action in this case. Generally, the very act of using any word puts its address at TOS; the word's run time action then manipulates that address. In the case of variables, all we want is their address at TOS,

The corresponding fig. FORTH definition (and the one in many 79 implementations) uses VARIABLE as [n VARIABLE vword] to initialize vword to the value ' $n$ ' This has the definition (fig. remember):
: vartable <buildos, dozs> ;
where the [] puts ' $n$ ' into the dictionary.

Let's now think of a new sort of variable - one which puts its value at $2 O S$ and its address at TOS, whenever used. It will be set up, using the defining word PVARIABLE, by in PVARIABLE pvword 1 .

To define PVARIABLE:
: PVARIABLE CREATE , DOES DUP 住 SWAP ;
This time, whenever [puword] is executed, it has the run-time action IDUP@SWAP1 to put its value, as well as its address, on the stack.

## ARRAYS IN FORTH

Those were fairly trivial examples. We will now take a look at a classic use of tCREATE

DOES > ... 1, which is to produce words which can define arrays, a data structure oddly missing from FORTH.

We will take two basic cases a single-dimension (1-D) array. and a two-dimensional (2-D) array - but the method can, naturally, be extended to any number of dimensions. The first case will allow us to create an array inamel with ( $n+1$ ) cells ( 0 to $n$ ) by using In ARRAY namel, subsequently putting the address of cell "p" at TOS with Ip name 1.

The 2.D array, of size $(x+1) *(y+1)$, will be set up by $t x$ y 2ARRAY 2 name 1 , with $[\mathrm{p} \mathrm{g}$ 2namel putting the address of cell ( $p, q$ ) on TOS.

Note that, in both these cases, the subscripts start from zero and go up to ' $x$ ' or ' $y$ ' as appropriate. The technique is therefore analogous to BASIC's 'DIM name(x), 2name (x,y)', in that the dimension(s) define the highest permitted subscript(s).

The two new defining words are set up in Screen 102 (Listing 2). The compile-time behaviour of ARRAY is simple - it merely reserves $2 \star(x+1)$ bytes in the dictionary for the array, Its runtime behaviour, after DOES $>$, is nearly as simple, as long as you remember that executing ip namel will, before DOES $>$ gets to work, leave ' $p$ ' at 2OS and the address of Iname 1's zero cell at TOS. These two are simply swapped, 'p' is doubled, and the result is added to the base address to give the desired address. It's as simple as that.

At tirst glance, 2ARRAY is rather more complex, but it is not really. At compile-time, before any space is reserved tor the array itself, the value of $(\mathrm{y}+1)$ is saved at the start of I 2namel's dictionary entry - it will be needed at execution time. The system then reserves an additional $2 *(x+1) *(y+1)$ bytes to hold the array.

At run-time, the first action is to save a copy of the address of I 2namel (actually, this is the
address where ( $y+1$ ) is saved) on the stack for later use. The system then extracts the location of cell ( $p, q$ ) from the formula:
(address of [2namel) $+2+2 *\left(p^{*}(y+1)+q\right)$
This formula is necessary because data is stored, from low memory, in the sequence:
$(0,8),(0,1), \cdots(0, y),(1,(x),(1,1) \ldots$ $(1, y) \ldots(x-1, y),(x, 8) \ldots(x, y)$
You should now be able to see why we had to save $(y+1)$ at compile. time. If you are still a little confused, try sketching out what is on the stack as every word in lines 12. 14 of Screen 102 is executed.

Note two things about these two new defining words:
a. They do not initialize an array's contents when it is created.
b. They do no checking of subscript limits.

The first point may or may not be important to you - in any case, it is tairly simple to remedy at compile-time (how?). The second point is consistent with FORTH's philosophy of simple, high-speed, code but could cause real problems. For instance: [ 5020 name!! when Inamel had been defined as a 15 -element array, would hopelessly corrupt the system dictionary by setting a pair of bytes outside the array's bounds to the value 50. At best the result would be confusing, but it would more likely be catastrophic.

However, why not define new defining words ARRAYCHK and 2ARRAYCHK which act exactly like ARRAY and 2ARPAY, with the addition that they check subscripts for validity before doing anything else at run-time?

Screen 103 (Listing 3) does just that for ARRAYCHK. The compiletime action is very similar to that of ARRAY, but also saves $(x+1)$ at the start of the dictionary entry for use in subscript checking.

At run-time, however, the behaviour is much more complex. First of all, the top two items on the

[^3]Listing 2. Setting up new defining words for non-checking arrays.
stack ('p' and the address of (name1) are duplicated; having done that $(x+1)$ is pulled out of the dictionary entry and checks are made that ' $p$ ' is less than zero, and not more than ' $x$ ' (line 12). If the subscript is $O K$, line 11 extracts the address of cell ' $p$ '. If, however, a fault occurs, an error message is printed; ABORT then clears the calculation and return stacks and shuts the system down. As you see, ERMESS uses the values of ' $p$ ' and Inamel's address left on the stack to show the fault in detail.

In essence, 2ARRAYCHK which is defined in Screens 104 and 105 (Listing 4), behaves in just the same way but, inevitably, it is rather more complex. Screen 104 simply sets up the error messages, which report x - and y -subscript errors separately. In Screen 105, 2ARRAYCHK itself is defined. Its compile-time behaviour, defined in lines 2 and 3, is straightiorward; ( $x+1$ ) and $(y+1)$ are saved at the beginning of [2namel's dictionary entry, and $2 *(x+1) *(y+1)$ additional bytes are reserved for the data which will fill the array.

Lines $4 \cdot 11$ of Screen 105 detine the rur-time behaviour. First of all. a copy of 12 namel's start address is saved tor future use, and then " $p$ ' is checked to ensure that it lies in the range $0 \cdot x$ inclusive. If it does not, an error message (IERMESS) is invoked at line 10 and the system shuts down. If the $x$-subscript is OK, line 6 recovers $(y+1)$ from the dictionary entry and tests that ' $q$ ' is in the range 0 - $y$ inclusive. A tailure produces the 2EFMESS error message and, again, shuts the program down.

Finally, if both subscripts are valid, line 7 puts the address of cell ( $p, q$ ) on TOS, using the formula:
(start address of (2name1) $+4+$ 2* $\left(p^{*}(y+1)+q\right)$

Simple, isn't it? As before, if you cannot quite tollow part of the coding, try writing down the stack contents at every stage.

Now we come on to one of FORTH's most dramatic benelits. If a program uses arrays a great deal, the limit checking of ARFAYCHK, 2ARRAYCHK and their ilk will obviously slow it down considerably; furthermore, once the program is fully debugged, the checks are normally redundant. On the other hand, it is vital for your peace of mind to check the subscripts during program development.

The remedy is both elegant and simple. At the start of program development, define ARRAY and 2APRAY - which will have to tie
specified at the start of the program anyway - but use the checking code of ARFAYCHK and 2ARRAYCHK. Write and debug the program in the secure knowledge that the system will tell you if a subscript is wrong.

When the program is finally debugged, go back to its start and edit ARPAY and 2ARRAY to the simpler, non-checking, form Having done that, re-compile the program and all array subscript checking will be eliminated with no further action on your part. Simply by altering the definitions at the start, the whole program behaviour can be altered, since you can define any word to act in any way you like. That change will affect all subsequent definitions which use that word, with no further action on your part. With FORTH, you really can have your cake and eat it.

## CONCLUSION

In this article, I have covered two main aspects of using FORTH.

First of all, and by way of warming up. 1 have shown how a random number generator can be added to almost any system in order to increase its usefulness.

1 then considered in some detail how to influence the way in which a FORTH system works, by adding completely new classes of words to it, using the ICREATE DOES $>\quad 1$ (or $1<$ BUILDS DOES $>\ldots 1$ in fig-FORTH) structure. I used the classical demonstration of 1-D and 2.D arrays, but there is no reason why the same approach cannot be used for more complex data structures, or for anything else you may think of. Although FORTH does very little error checking at run-time (certain implementations, such as the Jupiter Ace, can, however, do quite a lot) it is relatively straightforward to add such checking to suit your own needs. Once they have done their job, they can be very simply removed, with benefit to run-time, etc

Next month, I will survey the state of the FORTH market


Listing 3. Defining words for creating and checking 1-D arrays.


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## Owen Bishop

## FORTH <br> COMES HOME

## We take a close look at the Jupiter Ace and at the FORTH that it uses.



The Jupiter Ace has raised more interest than most other new micros since it was tirst announced last autumn. Although hardly a month goes by without the launching of at least one low-cost micro, a machine which speaks a difterent language is a rare novelty.

Despite all the criticism from the pundits of the computing world, BASIC is the resident language of all popular micros and BASSIC is the high-level language used and understood by virtually all personal computer programmers. For reasons commercial and otherwise, and despite the pleas of the disciples of Pascal. BASIC rules supreme and seems likely to continue to so so. So who would be so rash as to equip their new product with a tongue which tew can understand?

Yet FORTH is not a new language It was invented over a decade ago by an American astronomer, Charles Moore, for use in controlling astronomica! telescopes. It has been widely adopted for that purpose throughout the world. The computer which controls the Mark 1A radio-telescope at lodrell Bank observatory is a nearby example of the original application of FORTH to astronomy. Though it is very well suited as a language for control applications, FORTH can do most of the things that BASIC can do and a lew others besides (such as recursions) which most BASICs cannot do. FORTH scones over BASIC
in other ways too: For example, it needs much less memory for program storage and it runs a lof taster.

Jupiter Cantab, the makers of the Ace, claimed in their first adver tisements that it is "probably the tastest computer in the Universe" Although it is hard to justity this claim, for a micro programmed in machine code inevitably runs taster than one programmed in any highlevel language (even FORTH), the Ace's Z-80A microprocessor, paced by a 3.35 MHz clock ensures that this micro leaves most others tar behind with regard to speed of operation.

At this point I can almost hear the reader saying "For goodness sake stop nattering on about FORTH and tell us about the Ace", Well, please bear with me a little longer. The design and probably the late of this micro is inextricably bound up with it resident language. If you buy this micro, you are into FORTH in no small way. It is wise to find out a little about its language betore you buy. You do not need toknow how to write a FORTH program but you do need to know something about its essential features. The current advertisements for the Ace accurately emphasise the main characteristics of FORTH and there have been articles in Computing Today and other magazınes which describe it in greater detail (see references). Flead these and, if they leave you enthusiastic, feeling as it
you want to find out more and to gain some practical experience, treat yourself to an Ace.

## EXTERNALS

Although it comes from a different stable, the Ace shows that it has had the same breeding as the ZX Spec. trum. Steven Vickers and Richard Altwasser were prominent in designing the Spectrum and then left to set up their own company to design and produce the Ace. The case measures 21.5 cm wide by 19 cm deep. In the keyboard area it is cm high, stepping up to 3 cm high at the rear. It weighs only 425 g , its relatively light weight probably being the result of the thinness of the walls of the case. Though its walls are thin, the stepped torm of the up. per half of the case and the ribbing in the walls of the lower half impart the necessary rigidity to it. It is provided with four non-slip feet.

The micro has a neat yet striking appearance, the case being white, bearing its name in black with some decorative markings in red. In con. trast to the general tone of the case. the keys are very dark brown with characters marked in white. The keys are in staggered rows and spaced as on a standard typewriter keyboard. They are of the moulded. rubber type, which is commonly found on low-cost computers. It is a sad fact that it is not possible to produce a cheap yet reliable keyboard with truly movable keys. The rubber keys represent the best solution found to date. Certainly the keyboard of the Ace is reliable, once you get used to placing your tingers centrally on the keys and pushing vertically downward. It is not that the keys are difficult to use, but just a matter of taking mone care and going that bit more slowly than with a normal typewriter-style keyboard. Their resilient reaction takes a little getting used to, but you can get used to them in a very shori time. In any event, you are not likely to be wanting to type in masses of text or to use the Ace as a word. processor, so this is a minor matter. Indeed, since many FORTH words are short, often consisting of only one or two characters (examples are (Q, !, F/, ."), there is less typing to be done with FORTH than with many other languages. There is auto-repeat on all character keys.

Those who have used a Spectrum will find no difficulty in finding their way around the Ace keyboard, for its layout is almost identical. The mam difference is that the Ace does not have such a contusing array of tunctions associated with each key, In fact
the keys have a maximum of only three functions: lower case, upper case, and symbol. There is a Shift key which operates in the normal typewriter fashion to shift each key to produce upper case. As in the Spectrum, there is a Symbol shift key which produces the symbols instead of letters. The Shift, Symbol shift, Enter and Break/Space keys are positioned just as on the Spectrum keyboard. The symbols are on the same alpha-numeric keys too, except that the Ace has additional symbols ([] © $\backslash\}$ ). The top row of keys produces numerals when unshifted, and symbols when symbol-shifted. Shifting these keys effects certain commands. Shift-1. for example, deletes the whole of the line currently being entered. The remainder are almost the same as in the Spectrum: Shift-2 is capitalslock, Shift- 4 toggles inverse video, Shift- 5 to Shift- 8 move the cursor (but the up' and 'down keys are transposed), Shift-9 toggles graphics mode, and Shift-0 deletes the last character typed. Graphics mode allows one of eight graphics blocks to be typed on keys 1 to 8. I have more to say about graphics later

## CONNECTIONS

The Ace comes with a full set of leads. There is a substantial and lengthy ( 2 m ) lead for connecting the Ace to the aerial input of a domestic TV set. This has moulded. in plugs at either end. The cassette lead consists of a moulded pair of wires of adequate length ( 70 cm ), with a pair of moulded-in plugs at either end. Each parr consists of a black plug and a grey plug so that you can easily distinguish input from output. The plugs are standard 3.5 mm jack plugs, so will fit almost any low-cost cassette recorder. As is common with the simpler micros, the Ace does not have a motorcontrol relay, so there is no lead to the 'remote' socket of the recorder.

The Mains Adaptor looks like an over-sized 13 amp plug. It lits directly into the wall socket and has a light duty lead 170 cm long to carry power to the Ace. The Adaptor requires 240 V AC input and produces a DC output of 800 mA at 9 V

The lead from the Adaptor ends in another 3.5 mm iackplug, which fits into a socket on the left-hand side of the Ace. The output sockets (TV. cassette recorder) are on the right-hand side so there is little difficulty in remembering which goes where. It you do torget, there is a clear label on the underside of the machine


## INTERFACING

At the rear of the case are two aper tures. The smaller one reveals an 11-way double-sided edge. connector pad. This is intended for attaching a colour-board which Jupiter Cantab are plarning to produce in the future. The addition of colour facilities will enhance the capabilities of this machine appreclably. The larger aperture gives access to a 23 -way double-sided edge-connector pad. This carries all the signals required for interfacing external devices to the Ace. Since FORTH has evolved as a language for control applications, this interface port is espectally important. The manual shows that it provides all the required connections to the address bus, the data bus, the system clock and the Z.80A control bus, as well as to the $0 \mathrm{~V} .+5 \mathrm{~V}$ and +9 V power lines. The manual outlines some simple circuits which can be connected here and explains how to program them. Although the arrangement of the edge-connector is not the same as that used on the $Z X$ computers, it is a fairly simple matter to wire up an adaptor which will allow some of the ZX peripherals to be plugged on to the Ace. I under. stand that the ZX Printer and 16K RAMPACK have been used successfully with the Ace by means of such an adaptor

Those who are keen on inter tacing to micros will be glad to hear that Ace FOPTH includes two words IN and OUT which operate the Z.80A in port-addressed mode. Some of the port addresses are reserved tor use by the Ace's inter. nal use (the handbook explains
which ones), but there are plenty to spare for the enthusiastic interfacer

## THE ACE IN ACTION

The manual which comes with the Ace is a 181 -page soft-covered book called 'Forth programming'. Note once again how the emphasis is on the language, not on the machine. The manual is written by Steven Vickers, who also wrote the Spec. trum manual. It is one of the best manuals I have ever read. It explains everything the beginner will need to know and makes few assumptions about the reader's background knowledge. In a light and concise style, it clearly explains the meanings of all computer and programming terms as they are used, and also the meanings of less specialist but nevertheless untamuliar terms such as 'integer', "square root', and 'coordinate'. Yet the manual is not limited by its simplicity. It provides an explanation of the structure and applications of FORTH in sufficient depth and detail to interest the more experienced readers, too.

As might be expected, the manual begins by explaining how to set up the computer, how to use the keyboard and how to load programs from tape. I followed their instructions and the Ace worked perfectly. As scon as the power supplies to the micro and to the TV set were switched on, a small square cursor appeared as expected at the bottom left-hand corner of the screen. The display is white on black, as in most micros, though it is easy to use reverse video if preterred. The screen displays 24 lines of 32
characters in upper or lower case. Words or definitions of words appear on the lower line (or lines) of the screen as they are typed in. When you press 'Enter' they are executed (if syntactically correct), and reappear in the upper part of the screen, together with the displayed results (if any) of their execution. These lines are usually followed by the comforting and friendly prompt 'OK', indicating that the computer has been able to carry out your instructions and is waiting for more.

Throughout the introductory chapters and the rest of the book the author's wry sense of humour surfaces from time to time in a refreshing way. On the whole, I do not like instructional books to be funny, particularly those with jokey pictures and that peculiar brand of patronising humour which is so often handed out to the novice, but here the occasional hint of humour helped me pleasantly over some of the more difficult sections.

The manual goes on to introduce the simpler FORTH words. There are plenty of examples and each chapter ends with a few exercises to help consolidate what you have learnt or to introduce some supplementary ideas. At a very early stage you are able to begin writing your own detinitions in FORTH. This is one of the delights of FORTH. The language comes with a fairly standard selection of readydefined words in its dictionary. Ace FORTH has 142 such words. But programming in FORTH essentially consists of using these words to define words of your own choosing. Each word you define normally consists of relatively few operations, for in FORTH it is best if everything is broken down into short easily understood steps. Consequently, word definitions tend to be short and simple. You soon learn enough to start defining new words.

The manual contains dozens of definitions of other useful words which you can add to the dictionary by typing them in, but only if you need them. It is as though you have a tairly limited BASIC but can add whatever commands you want simply by typing them in, rather than having to buy a new ROM, or even a more expensive computer. There is no need to bother about Shifting when typing in words or when defining words. The computer automatically converts all words to upper case before putting them in the dictionary. The only time you need to Shift to capital letters is when you are typing text.

Ace FORTH differs from the FORTH - 79 (the generally adopted standard) in a few respects. It lacks 16 of the standard words, though is
contains substitutes tor some of these and, if you particularly want one of the missing words, you can easily define it for yourself. For example, the manual gives the definition for COUNT, which is in FORTH - 79 but not in the Ace's dictionary.

The words in Ace FORTH which are not in FORTH-79, include BEEP which, given two parameters to determine pitch and length, produces a note on the Ace's built-in loudspeaker. The manual lists the values needed to obtain musical notes of any desired pitch, and shows how to program the Ace to play tunes. This turns out to be a very simple undertaking. Another new word is INVIS, which prevents the display of executed lines on the upper section of the screen, keeping the screen clear for graphics displays.

## GRAPHICS

There is a special word PLOT which controls pixels on a 64 by 46 grid. PLOT has four modes, so it can either make the pixel white, make it black, leave it unchanged, or change it to the opposite of what it is already. PLOT may be incorporated into the definitions of other words so that you can quickly build up a range of words such as SQUARE, TRIANGLE and the like, according to whatever shapes and eftects take your fancy. The displays pruduced by PLOT and by the block yraphics on keys 1 to 8 are decidediy low in resolution, but can be enhanced by user-defined characters. Ti ese are eight by eight bit-mapped characters which, in effect, provide 512 by 368 resolution. Any one of the character keys can be defined to produce its own special character in graphics mode. For example, the manual shows how to define key ' $A$ ' to print the image of a railway locomotive. This definition can be written into display routines. You can even use such symbols as the names of words! Defining graphics characters is straightforward because you first define a word which takes over most of the chore for you. The all you have to do is enter the bit pattern as a set of eight 8 -bit binary numbers. Since the Ace can be made to run in any number base, you can enter the binary number direct instead of having to convert them to decimal or hexadecimal first as on many other computers.

## NUMBER BASES

As mentioned above, you can choose which base the Ace works in. When tirst switched on, it runs in
decimal but, by typing '2 BASE C!', you can make it work in binary (base 2). It can work in hexadecimal too, but this is not all. Type in '37 BASE $\mathrm{C}!^{\prime}$ and it immediately starts work. ing in base 37. This uses the figures from 0 to 9 plus all the letters of the alphabet from $A$ to $Z$. If you really want to try to make it throw a fit, try typing '60 BASE C!' to make it work to base 60. But no, it is not worried by such excesses. It takes some of the lower-case alphabet and the punctuation marks into its set of symbols and allows you to perform such additions as:
$2+1=[$
and $3 Y+27=]$ 5.
Perhaps some ingenious reader can design a new game which relies on unusual number bases.

Returning from flights of mathematical fantasy, let us look at some cold hard figures, such as floating point numbers, which the Ace handles just as easily as integers. What is more, it handles these over a range much wider than that of many other micros. The floating point range of the Ace is 1.0E.64 to 9.99999 E62 tor both positive and negative floating point values. Compare this with $1.0 \mathrm{E}-38$ to 1. OE +38 for Apple 11, 1.7E-38 to 1.7E +38 for TRS-80 and 2.0E-39 to 2.OE +38 for the BBC Microcomputer, all of which have very similar ranges to an order of magnitude. Thus the Ace can handle numbers over $5 \times 10^{44}$ times bigger or smaller than can any of these machines.

## CASSETTE RECORDING

When 1 tried the loading and saving routines described in the manual, they worked perfectly first time. The recorder I used was the CTR-80 as supplied for the TRS-80. Level settings appeared not to be terribly critical. If you do have trouble, there is a lot of helpful advice in the manual on 'What to do if it doesn't work

When you have finished a pro. gramming session, the recorder can be used for saving all the words you have detined. Later, you can load more than one set of words from tape, one after the other and the micro accepts these until its memory is full. This means that you can build up a library of words on tapes and then load whichever ones you want for the program you are writing at the moment. It is also possible to save the screen contents to tape, and redisplay it on another occa. sion. Similarly, you can save the character definitions you have made.

## ERRORS AND EDITING

Ace FORTH has a comprehensive set of error messages. When you type in a line, it is compiled and checked for errors. It is rejected if incorrect. A question mark indicates where you need to correct it.

If you want to a mend a word you have already defined, it is possible to list it and edit it. This is a feature in which Ace FORTH differs from FORTH-79 and seems to be an improvement. The monitor includes a decompiler which allows a word already defined to be listed. Then by typing EDIT mode you are able to step through the listing, deleting parts of it or adding new commands. Those who are familiar with FORTH may be wondering about 'screens' but Ace FORTH does not use these LIST and EDIT take over these functions in a way more applicable to a cassette based system.

## MEMORY

The FORTH monitor occupies 8 K of ROM and the unexpanded Ace has 3K of RAM. One quarter of a killobyte from the 3 K is used for the 'Pad' where text is stored, the video RAM takes another three quarters of a kilobyte, and the character set RAM another full kilobyte. This leaves only IK for newly detined words, the stack and the system variables. This is not a great deal of space for programming, but remember that FORTH is a very compact language so a surprising amount can be held in a small space. The manual sets out the memory usage in fuli detail, including where to find the important system variables

Programming in machine code saves memory space and gives fast running programs but, since FORTH is already very good in both these respects, there is not so much to be gained. However, the Ace provides scope for the machine code programmer with words for calling machine code routines. Obviously the keen user will soon need memory expansion. A 16 K plug-on extension memory pack was made available in February 1983, increas ing the total RAM to 19 K . This should provide sufficient space for really elaborate programs.

## SOFTWARE

At the time of writing, there is prac tically no software available tor this machine. If your main interest in using a micro is to type in listings from magazines or using purchased tapes, this computer has little to offer at present. If on the other
hand, you are one of those whose main loy is writing programs, you have a clear field open to you. Now is your chance to write a FORTH version of all those popular games which have been done so many times before in BASICl

Although it is not mentioned in their current advertising, Jupiter Cantab now supply a tree cassette of programs with each machine. This Demonstration Tape holds five programs. The first is a utility which displays the stack. The stack is central to the working of FORTH yet it is difficult to visualize. To work it all out on paper is a messy and errorgenerating manoeuvre. This tape shows the stack as a pile of cards (see Fig. 1). When the program line has been entered the display changes to show what becomes of the stack. In the example illustrated. the top two cards disappear and are replaced by a card bearing the number 12.

The second program ("dictionary file" is the better term, for programs, as such, are not part of the FORTH scene) allows you to play tunes on the Ace. It has two octaves with sharps and flats. You can also record a tune of up to 170 notes tor automatic playback. The remaining three file are games: Banner, Worms, and Lunar Lander. The Worms game, in which you steer a worm around the screen, trying to snap up chicken-legs well demonstrates the high-speed graphics capability of FORTH.

At the time of writing this review, Jupiter Ace have promised to start producing their own soltware 'within a matter of weeks'. We may also hope to see some dictionaries published in Computing Today when existing Ace owners or those with FORTH implementations on other computers get around to the job of writing them.

## VENTURE FORTH?

Without a viable body of enthusiasts to exchange views with and a
sprinkling of articles on the lanquage in the magazines, the FORTH hobbyist could soon become disenchanted, no matter how good the language is for astronomers. Yet 1 have heard of a young person who bought the Ace simply to be dif. ferent from all his pals! The point in doubt is to what extent FORTH is likely to prosper in the home computing field over the next year or so. The signs are that it will. There is an increasing number of articles and books on FORTH. Implementations of the language are being produced for most of the popular micros. An interesting indication of the trend is that Cosmic Conguest, the winning entry of the 1982 Byte Game Con. test, is written in FORTH. This ex citing game will remain a mystery to those who only have BASIC at their command! The author of this game brings out another feature of FORTH in explaining why he chose it for his entry. He explains that when developing the game he wanted to be free to make major changes in its structure. FORTH allows for fundamental changes to be made with minimum fuss, simply by redefining some of the key words. A correspondingly large amendment to a BASIC program requires greater time and effort on the part of the programmer. So, thus encouraged, let us venture FORTH

## FINDING OUT ABOUT FORTH

D S Peckett, Going FORTH, Computing Today, January.April 1982 - a four-part series which clearly explains the essence of FORTH with plenty of examples

D S Peckett, Going FORTH Again, Computing Today, May 1982 - the first of two articles in tended to delve deeper into FORTH

Thom Hogan, Starting FORTH Osborne: McGraw-Hill 1982 - not the best book available and it does not go very far, but it is relatively inexpensive and helps you to find out if you want to go further


## Sinclair ZX Spectn

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Yet the price of the Spectrum 16 K is an amazing $£ 125$ ! Even the popular 48 K version costs only $£ 175$ !

You may decide to begin with the 16 K version, If so, you can still return it later for an upgrade. The cost? Around $£ 60$.

## Ready to use today, easy to expand tomorrow

Your ZX Spectrum comes with a mains adaptor and all the necessary leads to connect to most cassette recorders and TVs (colour or black and white).

Employing Sinclair BASIC (now used in over 500,000 computers worldwide) the ZX Spectrum comes complete with two manuals which together represent a detailed course in BASIC programming. Whether you're a beginner or a competent programmer, you'll find them both of immense help. Depending on your computer experience, you'll quickly be moving into the colourful world of $Z \times$ Spectrum professional-level computing.

There's no need to stop there. The ZXPrinter-available now- is fully compatible with the $Z \times$ Spectrum. And later this year there will be Microdrives for massive amounts of extra on-line storage, plus an RS232 / network interface board.


## Key features of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum

- Full colour- 8 colours each for foreground, background and border, plus flashing and brightness-intensity control.
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- High-resolution-256 dots horizontally $\times 192$ vertically, each individually addressable for true highresolution graphics
- ASCli character set - with upper- and lower-case characters.
- Teletext-compatible-user software can generate 40 characters per line or other settings.
- High speed LOAD \& SAVE-16K in 100 seconds via cassette, with VERIFY \& MERGE for programs and separate data files.
- Sinclair 16K extended BASICincorporating unique 'one-touch' keyword entry, syntax check, and report codes.



## The ZX Printeravailable now

Designed exclusively for use with the Sinclair ZX range of computers, the printer offers ZX Spectrum owners the full ASCli character set-including lower-case characters and high-resolution graphics.

A special feature is COPY which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further instructions. Printing speed is 50 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 9 lines per vertical inch

The ZXPrinter connects to the rear of your $Z \times$ Spectrum. A roll of paper ( 65 ft long and 4 in wide) is supplied, along with full instructions. Further supplies of paper are available in packs of five rolls.


## The ZX Microdrivecoming soon

The new Microdrives, designed especially for the ZX Spectrum, are set to change the face of personal computing by providing mass on-line storage.

Each Microdrive can hold up to 100 K bytes using a single interchangeable storage medium.

The transfer rate is 16 K bytes per second, with an average access time of 3.5 seconds. And you'll be able to connect up to 8 Microdrives to your Spectrum via the ZX Expansion Module.

A remarkable breakthrough at a remarkable price. The Microdrives will be available in the early part of 1983 for around $£ 50$.


## How to order your ZX Spectrum

## ZX Spectrum software on cassettes-available now

The Spectrum software library is growing every day. Subjects include games, education, and business/ household management. Flight Simulation...Chess ...Planetoids... History ...Inventions ...VU-CALC...VU-3D Club Record Controller . . there is something for everyone. And they all make full use of the Spectrum's colour, sound, and graphics capabilities. You'll receive a detailed catalogue with your Spectrum.

## ZXExpansion Module

This module incorporates the three functions of Microdrive controller, local area network, and R\$232 interface. Connect it to your Spectrum and you can control up to eight Microdrives, communicate with other computers, and drive a wide range of printers.

The potential is enormous, and the module will be available in the early part of 1983 for around $£ 30$.


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# A MICRO DATA BASE 

## The second part of the article on setting up and retrieving information from a data base.



In the April issue of Computing Today, I described a dala base management program. As promised then, I now look at the machine code sections of the program.

I will now explain the principle of operation of each USR routine, this section mainly refers to the assembly listing.

## THE USR ROUTINES

USR8: This routine calls various DOS routines, and they expect to tind a filespec in a buffer area called the DCB, this will have been put there by lines 60 and 70 of the BASIC program. This buffer area called KBUFF in the assembly listing) is shared with USR's 6, 9, 3 and 1.

A further 256 byte buffer area (PBUFF) is needed, since the DOS $1 / 0$ routines write sectors into an area specified when the file is opened and this cannot be changed until after the file is closed. The method used, then, is to fill up PBUFF and then block move the data to the desired area,
repeating the process until the end of file is reached. The end of file condition is obtained from the open file DCB (the Radio Shack TRSDOS manual describes the structure of an open file DCB).
-The routine is designed to be a function called from BASIC so any errors which occur need to be handled by BASIC's error routines, not DOS. This is the reason for the error exit to 63FD Hex rather than the normal DOS exit to 4429 Hex.

USR9: This is very similar to USR8 except that we are writing to disc. Data is moved into PBUFF in 256 byte blocks for each sector write, until the end address of the index is reached. The two disc $1 / 0$ routines do not return any values back to the BASIC program, and so are terminated with a RET instruction.

USR5: This is the largest of the machine code routines. If a data record is deleted then all references to it in the index also need to be deleted, this routine searches them out, counts and
deletes them. There is a facility in this routine for counting record number references without deleting them, but it is not used by the current version of the system.

There is the possibility that if a keyword were only associated with one logical record number then it would become 'isolated' if that record number were deleted. In other words, a keyword would be present but not be followed by any record numbers. The section of USR5 called ACTION detects this and deletes the keyword if it occurs.

Both record number and keyword deletions result in 'holes' in the index, the data following a deletion is moved down to fill the gaps. All of these operations occur very quickly; the user is not aware of anything happening. A count of references deleted is returned to BASIC and displayed.

Note that a data record deletion does not actually delete the record immediately, it removes the index references, making it unavailable to the program. The data record will be overwritten when new records are added.

USR6: This works like a two byte PEEK, it returns an integer unless the address is past the index end. in which case it will return a zero. USR6 is used to obtain logical record numbers from the index.

USR2: This searches the index from the specified location for a match with the ASCII text in KBUFF, which will be a previously inserted keyword (the target keyword). It will either return a zero if no match was found, or the address following the index keyword terminator (OD Hex). The actual logical record number is then extracted using this address as the argument for USR6. This routine will also find index keywords containing the target keyword as a substring. For example, if the target keyword were COM then the following index keywords would be tound if present:

## COMPUTER <br> COM <br> COMMUTATION COMPLEXITY

If a null is entered then all data records will be displayed. This feature means that some care has to be taken when selecting the keywords for a data record

USR3: This moves a keyword from KBUFF to the index end and then adjusts the end of index byte pair.

It is called when a record is added to the data base，and the keyword does not already exist．A keyword marker is also inserted．No check is made for memory space，this is done by the BASIC program．

USR7：Used by the DISPLAY KEYWORDS function，it simply prints ASCII characters from memory to video，until a keyword end marker is encountered，and then returns to BASIC with the keyword end address．

USR4：Is used by the ADD A RECORD function．It inserts the logical record number into the index in LSB／MSB form．The data following the insertion is moved up to accommodate it and the index end bytes are adjusted．As with USR3 no memory check is done．

USR1：There is a ROM routine at 05D9 Hex which takes characters from the keyboard and places them into an input buffer．This section ＇borrows＇that routine and uses it to get keywords into KBUFF

## MACHINE CODE FILE

This is the file which is automatically loaded in by the program and contains the machine code routines described above．As mentioned earlier，the use of an index operated on by machine code routines allows very fast access to the data base records． When I originally wrote the routines，I attempted to load in the object file created by an Editor Assembler via USR8．Complete failure was the result，they loaded into memory but extra bytes were present，they occurred in groups at about 256 byte intervals．

TYPE IN YOUR DESIRED RECORD，THEN＜ENTER＞， TO CORRECT MISTAKES USE＇$\leftarrow$＇AND RETYPE
＊＊＊ 32 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM＊＊＊

DISC

Fig．5．This is the sort of display you will see when running the program．

Where were they coming from？ Well it＇s obvious now，I mentioned earlier that USR8 loaded exact sector copies into memory．Well， files containing machine code have special loader codes added to them to tell DOS where to put the code in memory．The Editor Assembler produces files of this type，and USR8 was faithfully copying these codes into memory．I solved the problem by loading the routines from an Editor Assembler object file into memory using DOS LOAD and then saving them as an ASCII data file．

This method does need the use of a monitor with disc I／O functions to save the data tile，another method would be to write a short BASIC program to PEEK the code and write it into a data file．This assumes that your DOS will allow 256 byte writes（mine doesn＇t）．

Finally you could modify USR9 and use the modified version to save the other routines．Remember，this is a once only operation，after the file has been saved in the correct tormat it will need no further attention．

## FINALLY．．．

I suggest that you test the USR routines individually，I wrote small BASIC tester programs，and a program to create dummy records and indexes．I have used the program on a TRS－80 with two disc drives and 48 K without serious problems for some weeks now． However，the only way that you will get a program that is absolutely bug－free is to pay a lot of money，or spend a long time using it and gradually improving it．

| OM7E | GETPRG | EOL | 6A7Fi： | \＃CFTS AM INTDEEA EMOH BHSIC | 415 C | 2200082 |  | LD | ［ $1 \times \mathrm{X}]$ ， HL | 1 KLLE TRMCX of mi | ［re h | WI Mry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0A9A | 阯TABG | Egt | OA．9Ah | trat Thes An INTLGER TO EASIC | 415F | 16 D 3 |  | Jt | LCOES | GGET NEXT PrCokr |  |  |
| 0000 | Patay | Lol | 1800 t | ¢ 234 BYOL BUFIER DEFINLE AT OFEN | 0.61 | 110061 | Ex\％ | LD | Dt，NBLPF |  | cle |  |
| 635 D | ERR | EQt | 63 FDL. | tERPOR PEOCCLESING VIA L3 BtEIC | 1.164 | c52644 |  | CALL | 4423 | ACLOSE TYI TILE |  |  |
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| 8120 CD7FOn | ¢5RE | call | GETJPG | ＇GI\％LOMD grse ndres |  |  | CODL | ILF， | PL ARJ N | En Pruder comtpos | CJs． | RACIERE |
| 8123 220052 |  | Lit |  | ：5yvi 14 |  |  | PALD | 256 | 2 SEF Lit | CE： BI CORL APE LEF | D． |  |
| 6126210006 |  | LD | 4．P．Pbtif |  |  |  | PCODE | S＇INA | On IS ERON | WIDEL Ey dit cati | TME I |  |
| 0129210061 |  | Le | DL，Natry | FiLSL CCR DCE |  |  | す＊＊＊＊＊ | ＊＊ 5 ¢5 | P1Tt 70 D |  |  |  |
| 81250600 |  | LD | B，0 | fLRL＊256 |  |  | ：LOMD： | IC UIS | SEhist ad | DIASE IS BTART OF | INES |  |
| 812E CD2444 |  | CALL | 442411 | TCFEN EILL |  |  | Tlsw | RIS 5 I | CRSAINLL | FRCN FIME\％ETH C | Of Irb | VLX |
| 0131 C2Fb63 |  | JP | N2．thR | jEASIC＇s ibror trat not dot |  |  | aFILE＇ | EC OE？ | NLE TRCN | SELT ARLA |  |  |
| 8134110061 | LCops | LD | DL，KBLTE | FTOR RLAD | 6168 | 210582 | Lerat | L5 | HL，1412： |  | Poy | 1115 |
| 8137 CD3644 |  | CALL | 44367. |  | 8168 | －2LDE |  | LD | （7．LX）， 1.1 | ；STVL FOR LFEATIE |  |  |
| W13A CaFde |  | J5 | NE，EPR | TOR ？ | 6171 | 21008a |  | 20 | til．PELEP | HCEI DNT\％fithr | To kim | I21 |
| 6130 EDSEDDE2 |  | 20 | DL，（utx） | CGET LOAD ADRISE | 81.74 | 110081 |  | LJ | DE，RELET |  |  |  |
| 6141210006 |  | 20 | HL，PUCTT | JTRIPARI FOR ELOCK MOVF | 8177 | 4660 |  | 2 D | B， 0 | －LFL＝234 |  |  |
| 8144010001 |  | LD | EE， 1007 | TVO HOVL $23 L$ LIYTES | 6179 | co2044 |  | Chth | 442014 | －11．17 PRL1SL FILE |  |  |
| 6147 EDE0 |  | LDIE |  | HOVL Th，Li，TO LORD FOTAT | 817 C | C2Fb ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 3 P | N2．ERA | PCR Cf Not |  |  |
| 8149 2A6c81 |  | LD | 112． |  | 1.179 | EDSWLDE 2 | Loopy | 2b | DE，［ALX ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ］ | GCl1 SGLRCE FOR P | PLOCK | Hove |
| 614C EDAEDABL |  | LD | $\mathrm{BC}, 1 \mathrm{EBL}$ | ［r＋1u\}, 617 NLET RLCORD No． | 5183 |  |  | 20 | 7L．［INDE | X\} PGET END OT STV | VT PRI |  |
| 8150 －7 |  | OR | A | ；FCN Stic | 8186 |  |  | OR |  | I＊S LELRL， 10 CLE | ORA Ca | carry |
| 61514.142 |  | 8 EC | 1iL．P6C | \＃LRA＝Auk | 8187 | EDS 2 |  | SBC | ML，DE | 3AT ENE YET？ |  |  |
| 8133280 C |  | JR | $2.4815 \%$ | ACLUSE，BrCh 10 mSIC | 6169 | FA6181 |  | sp | M，LXIT8 |  | £ XIT |  |
| E135 010041 |  | 10 | et． 10 ¢L | ILPDATI LOAD PCINT 256 PYMLS LP | 818C |  |  | EX | DE， HL ． | ，GIT MEF POINTTR | IMmo | H1． |
| 4154 290002 |  | L5 | 12，170x | aron UFDF．TL | 8180 | 110080 |  | Lb | Dt，PEUFF | fGLT PLSTIMATYCN | FOR | ELeck MOVF |
| 815109 |  | E．DD | ML．+ CC | AULATE FOR NLXT ELCCK MOVF | 8190 | 010001 |  | 10 | BC，100\％： | ；WI WFNT TO NONL | 25 ¢ | EYEIS |




GUCUL IUTAL ERREJE

Listing 2. Assembly code listing for the data base management program.

## THE MEN WHO INVENTED ME WERE

## CLEVER ENOLIEH TO MAKE ME THINK

IN 'FORTH' ${ }^{\prime} I T$ 'S 10 TIMES FASTER

AND 4 TIMES MORE COMPACT THAN

- BASIC ${ }^{\prime}$.


## YET THEY F RE DIME ENOUGH TE SELL




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[^4]

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- a full European character set;
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- a facility to set up a "page" of up to 255 lines, with the screen acting as a "window" to display it; - ability to maintain several such pages simultaneously, and to switch rapidly between them; - text may be used on graphics screen as well as on parts of the video screen not used by graphics.


## CHARACTER SET

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- a powerful, much enhanced BASIC;
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- a video monitor interface;
- a TV interface:
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# PRINTOUT 

## Dear $\mathrm{Sit}_{1}$.

I found Henry Budgett's article on PEEK and POKE in the January issue very interesting and useful. However, the programs presented therein could not be run on a Tangerine system without slight modifications. Besides several obvious changes that are needed, there are a couple of hidden ones I would like to point out.
(1) In Listing 1, line 100 (and similar lines in other listings) should change to read:

```
10日 FOR I=SP+(LL*(PL-1)) TO
    SP+(LL*PL) -1
```

otherwise a number would be POKEd into location Hex 0400, which happens to be where the BASIC program storage starts. The effect is that the program can only be run once. The subsequent RUN commands are responded by the system with the message ?SYNTAX ERROR.
(2) In Listing 2, line 50 is better changed to read:

```
50 POKE SP+INT(511*RND(1)+1),1日7
```

to avoid the possibility as explained above.

Both of the above make the point that one should watch out when using PEEK and POKE.
(3) In Listing 4, the ball seems to come out from inside the wall, leaving a hole in the wall. To get rid of this, amend line 140 (also in Listing 5) to:
$140 \mathrm{OP}=\mathrm{SP}+(\mathrm{LLL} * \mathrm{PL}) / 2)+1$

## According to the Tangerine

 manual, the GET command is used to receive a single character from the keyboard without displaying it on the screen. However, I found on my Tangerine micro that it did put the character on display. It seemed impossible to run the program in Listing 5 since when the bottom line became filled, the whole screen scrolled up one line, thus spoiling the picture. Could anyone please tell me how to get around this problem?Yours faithfully,
C Y Fung
Hong Kong

## Dear Sit,

Your review of the Sharp PC-1500 (July 1982) states that PEEK and POKE are not available in PC-1500 BASIC but this is incorrect; both commands ae supported. POKE has been implemented in the form POKE location, value (, value) (, value)... which allows alteration of up to 37 consecutive locations in memory with one instruction. For example, POKE 30976, 7,0,9,8 will set bytes 30976 - 30979 (the first four bytes of variable $A$ ) equal to $7,0,9$, and 8 respectively.

Five further commands can be found by inspecting the BASIC keyword table. They are PEEK \#, POKE \#, CALL, OPN and $P$ (P followed by four spaces). PEEK \# and POKE \# operate similarly to their counterparts but address an entirely different area of memory, which has not yet been explored. I am still experimenting with CALL, while the purpose of OPN and $P$ $\qquad$ remains obscure.
I am investigating the internal workings of the PC-1500 and would like to communicate with anyone working on the same project.

Yours faithfully,
NE Westman
PO Box 375
Pretoria

## 0001

Rep. of South Africa
PS Mr Ruston (who reviewed the PC-1500) mentions that ON ERROR GOTO is of questionable usefulness as implemented. Quite so. However, PEEK 30875 will provide a running program with the error number, while bytes 30900 and 30901 indicate the line in which the error occurred.

## Dear Sit.

While looking over the article on Pascal, I thought to try the BASIC biorhythms program on my Dragon 32. I found it necessary to type in an additional line at the start reserving $3 K$ of memory, or else I would get the message:
?OS IN LINE 200

For the benefit of any other firsttimers, I would add that the change is as follows:

## 15 CLEAR 3000

The CLEAR is typed in letter by letter.

Yours faithfully,<br>Barry Gowland<br>Gaston

## Dean Sit,

Reference Don Thomasson's article 'PEEKing the Spectrum'.

It is easy to get SCREEN\$ to recognise a UDG by POKE 23606,88: POKE 23607,254. Then follow with your search routine, eg It SCREEN\$ $(x, y)=$ CHR $\$ 32$ Then..., and finally POKE 23606, 0 : POKE 23607,60. (If this is NOT done then on return to printing you will get a wierd set of graphics as the chars. position has been moved). CHR\$ 32 will be the first UDG, 33 the second and so on.

Yours faithfully,
B G Cornhill
Aylesbury

## Dear Sint

With reference to the March issue and the Atari BASIC interpreter feature. It is standard practice in computer magazines to print programs only from first copy printout from a working program. It is therefore very annoying to find in the program on page 52 that: Line 20170: the first ' + ' should be an ' *' and Line 20120 is really '20210'.

These errors took me over two hours to find once I had typed in the program!

I dare say that a very large number of your readers will be unable to track down the first error (which is not obvious just by reading the program).

Yours faithfully,
C G Friston
Epsom
(* Humblest apologies for the errors, but I must point out a couple of facts regarding the publication of computer listings in a magazine. Yours truly would love to be able to merely print the original listing but it is no mean teat! Firstly, not all printers produce clear enough copy for direct reproduction, the colour of the paper and of the print seriously
adding to the problem. Then again, the paper and print widths vary greatly and some printers can't cope with some graphics characters!

Needless to say if we can directly reproduce the author's original listing so that you can actually read it, we will do so. However on the many occasions when this is not possible we re-set the listing ourselves and proof it as carefully as possible against the original. Do I not hear the old adage 'To err is human. . .'? Ed. ${ }^{*}$ )

## Dart $\mathrm{Sin}_{1}$

Computing Today, besides being merely a personal computing magazine, is to my colleagues and I, the British personal computing market showroom, and for some manufacturers, the only one.

As such, I'd be grateful if you would consider the following requests.

1) When introducing new PCs, like the Commodore 64, Oric 1 etc, information about colour graphics is sometimes vague. Why not show one good coloured photograph of the computer screen, exhibiting resolution, number of colours simultaneously available on the screen etc. Since the Computing Today cover is coloured anyway, it looks like it could be done upon it without extra cost.
2) An important feature of a micro is the bus line's availability for user special applications. If you could just specity the appropriate slot, application preparations could be started while the computer is still 'coming soon'. 3) My letters to some advertisers and to some addresses given in 'Business News' were not responded to. I realise that it is difficult and expensive to correspond with a small potential customer overseas, but if ads could just give rates for such an overseas service $I^{\prime} m$ sure they would gain a lot of new small customers: I know that many Israelis (at least) upon coming back from a visit in Great Britain would like to bring home a predecided small computer, especially if not represented in Israel, not to mention mail orders.
Yours faithfully,
Guiora Sokolovsky
Israel

## Darr Sit,

It was refreshing to read the Jonuary issue and find at last, a magazine which is prepared to
devote some space to promote Pascal.

Like the author, I was strongly in favour of BASIC and had nothing but criticism for Pascal in the learning stages and very nearly abandoned it. However, having mastered the language, I think it deserves its place as the rightful successor to BASIC.

I would not like to upset your author by describing BASIC as a rotten language. In its day, it was a major breakthrough, but computer technology is a fast moving field both in hardware and software and there can be no doubt that Pascal is a far superior language with the advantage of hindsight of the shortcomings of its predecessors. One might very well ask the question as to whether the diehard BASIC fans who are desperately fighting to save the language from a natural and timely death would be prepared to be travelling about in a Model 'T' Ford which was itself a major breakthrough in its time.

BASIC, the pioneer of high level language, is now an anachronism. It is messy to use, has limited scope for meaningful variables and requires heavy documentation and/or memory penalty for REM (arks) if a stranger is to be able to read it.

Written as a teaching language, Pascal illustrates how well structured programs should be written and all but prohibits sloppily written ones. I hope many of your readers will take the trouble to go more deeply into it and increase the circle of its adherents.
Yours faithfully,
PH Sidwell
Singapore

## Dear Sir.

Regards on your article in the September 1981 issue of Computing Today by D S Peckett on a football pools prediction program. I have been running this program since Xmas 1982 on a 16 K TRS-80 saving data by tape. Now I have a 48 K with two disc drives. As yet I have not been able (I'm a novice computerist) to convert it successfully to run on disc.
If you could help me in any way I would be most grateful.

## Yours faithfully, <br> Ray Hardy <br> New Zealand

(* Come on now, I'm sure someone out there has overcome this and can help out. Ed.")

## Dsat Sis,

With reference to an omission in my letter published in the
February 1983 edition of Computing Today, I would confirm that it is necessary to POKE 5632, 0 to ensure successful running of the modified 'Large Screen' program.

This is best achieved by modifying the new line 10 to read:

16 POKE 5632, 2 : POKE $44,22 \div$ RUN
which sets the new start of BASIC, sets the first byte to zero, then runs the original program now stored at the new start of BASIC.

Further also to that letter in February, the method outlined for moving the start of BASIC has proved most useful in several other applications, particularly in the use of defined characters.

As these can be used in RAM starting at locations 4096, 5120, 6144 or 7168 , it is necessary to raise the start of BASIC above one of these addresses to use this facility. Since the $16 K$ screen is located at $4096-460 I$, and normal BASIC starts at 4608 then user defined characters could start at 5120. A one line program to relocate BASIC is needed:

18 POKE 5144, $0:$ POKE 44,22:RUN
and this requires bytes 4608 4631 leaving bytes $4632-5119$ available for any machine code routines you may wish to use. If the first character set located at 32768 - 33791 is now copied into RAM at 5120 - 6143 , this can be modified to user defined characters as explained in your articles in the January and February editions of Computing Today, or in VIC Revealed. Bytes 6144-24575 are now available for BASIC etc ( 18432 bytes), is loaded as described in my February letter, and runs by RUNning line 10 above after normal loading.

When this configuration of program is SA VEd (after a POKE 44, 18 operation), the RAM is SA VEd from 4608 to the top of BASIC defined by the program starting at 6144, so that any machine code or defined graphics between
4632 and 6143 are also SAVEd. These are also restored to the same bytes when a program is LOADed, so that once RUN and established, the DATA statements, READ and POKE operations, and any character modifying lines can be deleted from the progrom,
before SAVEing, and when LOADed and RUN, the start is immediate as graphics and machine code are already available.

Unlike the 'Large Screen' editor program, line 10 is not overwritten and can be recovered at any time by POKE 44, 18. Note, this should always be done before saving.

To use the modified character set located between 5129 and 6143, you must POKE 36869,205 and not the normal POKE 36869, 253. This is because the other part of the Video Address contained in byte 36869 changes from 240 to 192 when a $16 K$ RAM expansion is added.

If the nominal 488 bytes of RAM is not enough for your machine code requirements, or a larger character set is required, then the one line starter program (line 10) can be modified as follows to give different locations:
$\begin{array}{llll}5120 & 10 & \text { POKE } & 5120, \text { B: POKE } \\ 54,29: \text { RUN } \\ 5376 & 10 & \text { POKE } & 5376,9: \text { POKE } \\ 54,21: \text { RUN }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}5376 & 10 & \text { POKE } & 5376,8: \text { POKE } & 44,21: \text { RUN } \\ 5632 & 10 & \text { POKE } & 5632,0: \operatorname{POKE} & 44,22 \div \text { RUN }\end{array}$
a new start is available every 256 bytes, POKE the starting byte to zero, and POKE location 44 to the start byte number divided by 256.

6144 19 POKE 6144, a:POKE 44,24:RUN 716816 POKE 7168, $12: \operatorname{POKE}$ 44,28: RUN

I hope this may be of interest to yourselves and other VIC-20 users who have expanded their machines.

Yours faithfully,
E H Cheers.
Great Haywood

## Dear Sit.

I am writing as a postscript to the Spring 1983 issue of Personal
Software. Having written a number of articles in that issue, $I$ have been checking it through to see if there were any mistakes in the articles as printed. In fact, I have found three and I thought that your readers should be informed of them as soon as possible.

The first mistake is one introduced by the publishers of the magazine. In the Hints and Tips article on page 70, section 5 refers to the table of negative INKEY values given on page 275 of the User Guide. It was supposed to have been reproduced in the article, but was unfortunately omitted. The second and third mistakes are ones for which I must take responsibility. The former of these two is on page 69 of the same Hints and Tips article, and
occurs in the listing of the
Bugpatch program. The memory location jumped to in line 190 should be \&F521 and \&F21. So line 190 should read:

## 190.FIXI PHA:JSR \&F521:PLA:RTS

The third mistake is in the second section of the Memory Saver 1 article on page 66, entitled $A$ change of range. For the method described to work, the numbers to be stored in one byte must satisfy the condition that only one of them can be non-zero at a time, although the non-zero number can be any one of them.

To illustrate the method let us take a specific example where we have a series of values for eight numbers, which satisfy the condition that only one number in each set of eight values will be non-zero. Further, suppose that the value of each number is zero of a positive integer less than 32 $(256 / 8=32)$, then we can store the required information we need to store, one is the number (from 1 to 8) of the non-zero element, and the second is the value (from $O$ to 31) of that element.

The number to be placed in the byte is calculated as follows: suppose it is the fifth element that is non-zero and that its value is 17 then:
byte $=(32 \times 5)+17=177$
To retrieve the encoded information we need to use the functions DIV (integer division) and $M O D$ (remainder after integer division):
non-zero element number
= byte DIV 32
$=177$ DIV 32
$=5$
element value
$=$ byte MOD 32
$=177$ MOD 32

$$
=17
$$

If you wish to pack more than one number into a byte, but they could all be non-zero at the same time, then other methods can be used but, again, specific conditions have to be met.

Each of the eight bits in a byte can be used to store a number that can only take two values. The values do not have to be 0 and 1, since encoding and decoding routines can transform the actual numbers in 0 and 1, and back again, before and after packing them into the byte. Similarly, one byte can store four numbers, each of which can take only four values, or, indeed, two numbers, each of which can take only 16 values.

If your readers wish to pursue
this topic further, there are two useful articles on it by Ian Birnbaum in the magazine Acorn
User, pages 16 and 17 of the December 1982 issue and pages 15 and 16 of the March 1983 issue.

I apologise to your readers for the above mistakes (and to Richard Russell for inadvertent error in his Bugpatch program) and I hope that they have not been inconvenienced by them.

## Yours faithfully <br> Ian Nicholls

Kidderminster

## Dear Sit,

Please display this letter in your publication.

Dear Sinclair Spectrum owner, This announcement is IMPORTANT and URGENT.

You have recently received a Sinclair ZX Spectrum computer, with a power supply (mains adaptor) included in the package. Unfortunately, we believe that a batch of adaptors from one of our suppliers is faulty, and in certain circumstances might conceivably be dangerous in use. The possibility of danger is remote, but we naturally want to be sure that your system is in perfect condition throughout, and we therefore must replace your power supply.

If your Spectrum was
despatched to you since 1 January 1983, please check your power supply now. If, and only if, the lead between the power supply and your Spectrum is black with a white stripe, then:

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We will send you a replacement power supply as soon as possible.

You can be assured that your replacement will be treated as top priority: no power supplies will be delivered anywhere else until the replacement programme is completed. Your replacement should arrive in a very few days, but please accept our apologies for any inconvenience or delay.

May we emphasise that only those power supplies with a white stripe on the lead are affected. Your Spectrum computer is perfectly safe.

Yours sincerely,
Clive Sinclair
Cambridge

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We did have (ll say did have) an ofd 'banger' of a car for which I had originally paid $£ 140$ on Hire Purchase
One day along came the Hire Purchase Company Representative to repossess the can-as I theri owed them two monthly perials of e9 each , that was the amount of the morthly rentalj-so that was the end of the car and the money pard on itall tost.
I knew then mat 1 had to do something aboul thus, lernble slate of aflairs-I KNEW I COULD DOIT I had been 'working an' an Idea that I had held SECRET tor marly, many years.
Rembernber-I WAS BROKE-in fact, somehow! managed to save the sum of TWO POUNOS (£2) assisted by thy wife who had such greal taith in me. however just this two pounds to commenceI have never looked back since and I have coine a very, very long way, believe me
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I HAD PAID OFF ALMOST ALL OF MY DEBTS AND BOUGHT A CAR, yes within the firs: THREE WEEKS
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I make my olter at this fame, to enable me to secure more lime to write my second book; Il will lake itre an least 12-18 months. but when it is published it will prove to be a gensation, betteve me
It is my intention to pass on the SECAET OF MAKING MONEY to YOU, I KNOW you are alseady very anxious to leatm about in. Even il you are at present embloyed, you will commence part thme, you will soon be presenting your notuce to your present employer-TO WORK FOR YOURSELF-remember my ownirst three weeks
-I EVEN BOUGHT A CAR
Why 'line the pockets of your employer any longer, start 'lining your own' before you leave it too late I am not meking this offer to MAKE YOU FiCH, in order to make myself rich, it is not nece. ssary, you already know why. Working part times. my last linancial year shows income wellin excess of $\mathrm{E} 70,000$ with profits an over $£ 11.000$-yes JUS PART TIME. this can be multiplied many times necessary For those who wish it, in Amertean Dollars aggain, this ameunts to aboun $\$ 132,300$ and profts about $\$ 20.790$
I mentioned alteady that "More than hall of the people sn the World are Asleap" : this is what allows the rest of us |Me and You) to MAKE THE REAL MONEY-bectuse you are about to become one of the AWAKE people-If you WISH TO GROW FICH
The pessimists say-" "l is not possible to succeed on your own any more ${ }^{-}$-what ulter rubbish and absolute nonsense-These people belong to the category that are ASLEEP-believe me, it is easier now than ever it was, bul only those who WANT TO MAKE MONEY do so. I KNOW
I was talking to a Rolls-Royce Owner recontly who said. the roads are paved with gold-prople just will hot help thernselves'- it is TRUE yol know. it is there for you to help yourself. Jus taking, as a sinall example tor you my most recent four years of patt time workng-on each of thase years my income has mereased each year over the preceding one-whilst others around me have closed down and gone into Bankruptoy Just examine again some of the casth digures have given you herem, Ithis is only a paift. Am no disclosing everybing to you of course. jus sutticient to give you an idea of whal YOU car now do in my line of busmess I slarted with a capitaf of pust TWO POUNDS
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Trus microcamputer is based on TM59900 16 bil meroprocessol If includes 16 K AAM. 16 colour high resolutson graphic ( $192 \times 256$ ) The screen clisplay is 32 characlers. 24 lines TI-BASiC Full size frim. There are a lof of peripherals avalabie og. Disk Drives, Dish intertace. Speech Syninesizer, Extra MAM. Additionil Languages PPASCAL TI-LOGO ASSEMELERI Prices: T1 Home Compule £149.95; Peripheral Expansion System $£ 149.95$; Disk Controller Card 8144.95 ; Disk Drive $£ 199.95$; Sbeach Synthessiser $£ 41.95$ All prices indlusive of VAT. Please send large SAE for tulipuice list.

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# MARKET SURVEY 

## Before you rush out and buy your first micro you should read through this guide to make sure you know what's available.

II you are reading this you are presumably toying (even it very seriously) with the idea of buying a microcomputer. In the next few pages we have put together some tacts and figures relating to some of the cheaper micros on the market, but you should keep in mind some useful tips before you actually put pen to cheque-book.

The first thing to decide (or at least have given some thought to) is what do you want your computer to do for you? Do you merely want it to play games on, to keep the children quiet (?!) and to save you money at the local arcade? Or do you want to keep track of your household accounts and write a simple piece of accounting software for your small business? The answer to these questions will help enormously when you come to look at the type of micro you might buy. The chances are that you will want a mixture of these abilities in your micro, after all man cannot live by financial software alone!

## HELP IS AT HAND

If you have not ever had practical experience on a micro why not go along to a local computer users group - you don't usually have to own a micro to join - and finding out first hand from existing owners is often worth a lot more than pages of enthusiastic words on an advertising leaflet. Be prepared to IIsten to a lot of enthusiastic words from the owners though. Also pop into your High Street stores and ask lots of penetrating questions a lot of micros are being sold across the counter these days. When you actually do buy a machine it will almost certainly
come with some documentation and the quantity and quality of this varies tremendously from machine to machine. So it might well be an idea to peruse the shelves of the local bcokstore where you will find an abundance of books both general and specifically for the more popular micros. Don't forget too that there are lots of computer exhibitions and courses around and these can yield invaluable information. And ot course there are excellent computer magazines around that give reviews of machines and their peripherals as well as programs that you can type in yourself, rather than buying a commercial package.

Well now that you have all the background information you will have to get down to making that decision but let me warn you, you will probably get hooked by micro fever and will want to add all sorts of exciting extras to your basic machine so be prepared!

## SPECIFICALLY . . .

The following pages are intended as a quick reterence guide to some of the cheaper micros available and as such most of it should be fairly self-explanatory, but here's a little help on some points.

MEMORY The memory sizes are given for the basic machine, and where this can be expanded you will be told in the Notes section
LANGUAGE This is the language that comes as standard with the basic machine; if other languages are available this will be detailed in the Notes section
CASSETTE The cassette speed is given in baud where we were able to ascertain it.

DISC At the range of micros covered this is not normally standard on the machine, although many can have this capability added.
KEYBOARD This will tell you whether the machine has a standard QWERTY keyboard, has cursor control keys, a separate numeric keypad and special function keys. Some of the cheaper micros have membrane-type keyboards, this will be mentioned in the Notes section if applicable.
DISPLAY This is tairly self.
explanatory but watch out that you don't buy a machine and find that you can't plug it in to your TV!
INTERFACE The presence of parallel and serial intertaces are indicated as well as expansion capabilities (bus interface)
GRAPHICS The type of graphics and maximum resolution are given together with the maximum number of colours that are possible at one time on the screen
SOUND The number of sound channels is given.

NOTES Since the above
information is for the basic machine, this section details other facts. such as the type of microprocessor used, peripherals that are available (printer joysticks etc) and whether the machine can be expanded. The supplier/manutacturer is given so if you want to know more about the micro please contact them and not us.

## IN CONCLUSION

Please note that the information given in this guide is intended as simply that - a guide - and was correct as far as we know at the time of writing. New add-ons and extras are being introduced all the time so more could be available by the time you read this. The prices given are tor the basic machine so don't forget that the extras will cost you extra. It is worth shopping around though as many micros are sold quite a bit cheaper through certain outlets



## SHARP PC-1251

$£ 79.95$


Notes. The Shatp PC. 1251 is an erght bit CMOS based micro which. us pocket sized. It has a liquid crystal display, an optonal integrated printer moroasssetle recorder and has battery backup. The sup. pher is Sharp Electronics UK. Thorp Road. Newton Heath, Man chester M1098E


## JUPITER ACE

$£ 89.95$

MEMORY LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE GRAPHICS

## SOUND

3K RAM Ace FORTH 1500 baud ■ QWERTY TVV
PARAD
BLOCKV BLOCK RES 512 by 308 COLOURG TET 24 by 32

Notes. The jupter Ace is a $2.80 A$ based micre which is farrly new on the market, belag unusual in that jt coes not have BASK as lis standard language Planned are a Centronics printer, joysticks and a colou: bicard The manual which fornes with the machune goes into detat about programming and using FORIIH. Since it is a recentiy introduced machine there is intle sottware avalable tor it at the time of wriling. The suppliers are Jupiter Cantab. 22 Foxhollow, Bar 1412. Cambridge CB3 BEP. 'phone 0954-80437.

| ORIC I |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MEMORY | IGK RAM | IGK ROM |
| LANGUAGGE | BASIC |  |



Notes. The Acorn ATOM is a 6502 based mucro which has a father unusual version of BASIC. It was one of the first machines that had a built-in assembler. The supplier is Acorn Computers, Fulbourn Road. Cherry Hinton. Cambridge.



## ZXSPECTRUM

$£ 125$

## MEMORY LANGUAGE <br> CASSETTE <br> DISC <br> KEYBOARD <br> DISPLAY <br> INTERFACE <br> GRAPHICS <br> SOUND

Notes. The Sinclan $Z^{r}$. Spectrum is a 2.80 . based mucro with at moulded rubber keybeard A 48 K version is pricod at 1175 A Zv printer is avallable and a $2 \times$ Microdive srd FS3sa interface are sxpactod. Avallable at Figh Strevt slores it is a very pogular mucro with a wide varted; of commercial softwsie to choss trom. The sup. plier is Sinclair Research. 6 Kings Parade Cantrdge


## SHARP PC- 1500




## SORD M5

$£ 189.95$

MEMORY 4K RAM 8K ROM
LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

## SOUND

Notes. The Sord M5 is a 2. 87 A based micro. The machune comes complete with all necessary leads, power pack, carlindge including BASIC I, a cassette with two games and a manual on the BASIC and a user's manual. The machine is only fust avalable and will be in Figh Street stores soon. Memory expansion and a printer are planned, but the machine has a Centronics interiace already. The supplier ss Sord, Samuel House, St Albans Street, Haymarket, London SW IY 4SQ.

## COLOUR GENIE

$£ 199$.

MEMORY
LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

## SOUND

16K RAM 16K FOM

Notes. The Colour Geme 18 a Z. 80 based mucro capable of expansion via a IGK RAM card. Vartous accessones are avalable including a cassette recorder. dol matrix printer, loysicicks and a light pen. The machine also includes a music synthesseer. The suppliet is Lowe Electronics, Chestertield Road, Matuck. Derbyshire DE. 4 54 E


| DRAGON 32 |  |  | $£ 199$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEMORY | 32K RAM | 16K ROM |  |
| LANGUAGE | Microsoft ex | tended colour BASIC |  |
| CASSETTE | 1500 baud |  |  |
| DISC | exira | DOS |  |
| KEYBOARD | QWERTY | CURSORD NUMEAICE | FUNCTE |
| DISPLAY | TV $\times$ | MONITOR SUPPLIEDU |  |
| INTERFACE | PARA | SERIAL ${ }^{\text {a }}$ BUSL] |  |
| GRAPHICS | BLOCK $\square$ | USERC |  |
|  | LINE ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | RES 256 by 192 |  |
|  | COLOUR 8 | TEXT 16 by 32 |  |
| SOUND | Single chann |  |  |

Notes: The Dragon 32 is a 6509 based micro, fairly new and very much in demand. Joysticks and a ROM cartridge are available and the machine comes with a manual and a quick reference guide to the BASIC. The supplier is Dragon Data Ltd. Kentig Industrial Estate. Murgan, Port Talbot, West Galmorgan and it is normally available in the High Street stores


## CAMPUTERS LYNX <br> $£ 225$

MEMORY
LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

SOUND
Notes. The Lynx is a Z-BOA based mucro which is expandable up to 192 K RAM. Among the extras planned are disc druves, pronters, mono and colour monitors, light pen. Three additional languages are also planned - Pascal, FORTH and COMAL The suppliers are Camputers Ltd. 33A Bridge Street. Cambridge CB2 IUW.

## NEWBRAIN <br> $£ 233$

MEMORY
LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

## SOUND

Notes: The NewBrain is a Z-80A based micro which can be expand. ed to 512 K RAM. It is very small, almost pocket-sized, and both Videotext and battery modules are available. The machine comes with a manual and the supplier is Grundy Business Systems Ltd. Grundy House, Somerset Road, Teddington, Middlesex TW 11 8TD.


## ATARI 400

$£ 245$


## BBC MICRO MODEL A

## 929

MEMORY LANGUAGE CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

## SOUND

Notes. The BBC Micro is a 6502 based macre. Up to tour I6k language ROMs may be pluyged tho the machine at any one lime. including Pascal. word processing, computer alded design, and Teletex! Vorce synthess carcuits, a cartrige ROM pack interiace. vatious alternative high level languages in ROM, Econet network interlace paidles, cassette recorder, phinters and second macroprocessors are all avaliabie, 39 are a wide vanety of commerical sotware. The BBC Miero has tound particular tavour it educational establishments The supplier is BBC Micro Computer Systems, PO Box, 7. London W3 6J Y


## COMMODORE 64

MEMORY GAK RAM 26 K HOM LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

## SOUND

26K ROM 1000 baud
$\qquad$ OWERTY $V$ PWERTY CURSOR $\vee$ NUMEAICL FUNCTV
 BLOCK LINE 口 EES 320 by 200

Notes. The Commodore 64 is a 6510 based micre that can also use Pascal, COMAL, LOGO, FOATH and FILOT Programs can be looded from casselle recorder or disc arves, both extra, or cartridges. The vanous peripherals include periter, poysticks and games paddles The sound lacility gives a range of mine oclaves and three voices. A User Guide is provided with the machine, although Its actual value is questionable. The suppliers are Commodore, Б/5 AJax Avenue. Trading Estate Slough. phone 0753.74111

## NASCOM 3

MEMORY LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

48K RAM $=10 \mathrm{~K}$ ROM
Microsolt BASIC
300 or 1200 haud
extra DOS CPM or NAS-DOS


INE RES 800 by 256
COLOUR 8 TETT 25 by 80

SOUND

## 8376



## POW ERTRAN CORTEX

$£ 395$


Notes. The Cortex is a TMS9995 based miero which also comes in kit form tor $\mathbf{2} 295$. All text characters are retelanable and FORTH is expected soon as an additional lanouace Extras include an R\$238 serial interface an expansion bus parallel intertace, up to tour dise drives and the possibility of an RGB montor miterface in the future The supplier is Powertran Cybernetics. Portway Industrial Estate. Andover. Hampshire SP 103 NM .

## BBC MICRO MODEL B <br> £399

## MEMORY <br> 32 K RAM 32 K ROM

LANGUAGE CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

SOUND
BBC BASIC
00 or 1200 baud

| OWERTV | CURSOR \ NUMERICL | FUNCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TVจ | MONITOF $\sqrt{ }$ SUPPLIEDD |  |
| ARAV | SEHIALV BUS ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\prime}}$ |  |
| BLOCKV | USERマ |  |
| LINE $\checkmark$ | RES 640 by 256 |  |
| COLOUR 8 | 'TEXT' 25 by B0 |  |
| annels |  |  |



Notes, The BBC Micro is a 6502 based micto, with Model B being at enhanced version of Model A sa refer to that lor the list of petipherals that are available. In addition on Model B the bollowing are provided: serial interlace to RS423 standard, eight bit $1 / O$ port. exght bit Centronics type paralle) printer port, iour 12 bit analogue input channels, extension bus for connection to Prestel. Teletext and other expansion units, and all materface sockets to external peripherala. The suppler is BBC Micro Computer Systems. PO Box 7. Loncion W36l?


## TANDY COLOUR

$£ 449$

## MEMORY

 LANGUAGE16K. RAM 16K ROM LANGUAG
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE GRAPHICS

## SOUND

10K. RAM 16K ROM
Extencied Colour BASIC
1500 baud
QWERTY $\vee$ CURSOR $\boldsymbol{\checkmark}$ NUMERICI FUNCTC
TVV FUNCTC PARAD SERTALマ BUSح BLOCKV USERD BUSV
LINEV RES 192 by 256
COLOUA 8 TETT 16 by 32
Single channe
Notes. The Tandy Colour Computer is a 65095 based moro which also comes in a 32 K version for 1499 , or you can buy an upgrade kn A printer and disc drives may be added, loysticks are avallable and can be used in effect like paintbrushes. The micro comes complete with an operator's manual, a tutorial manual on Standard Coiour BASIC and a futorial mantual on Extended Colour BASIC. The suppiler is Tandy Corporation, 12th Fioor. Tameway Tower. Bridge Street, Walsall.

## ATARI 800 £499

MEMORY LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

16K FAM BK HOM

## Atari BASIC

600 baud
extra DOS
DWERTYV CURSORD NUMERICD FUNCTV
YV V MONITORD SUPFLEDE FUNCTV
PVV MONITORLSUPFLEDL
BLOCKC USER $\downarrow$
LINEX RES 320 by 192
COLOUR 16TEYT 24 by 40

## SOUND Three channels

Notes. The Atan 800 is a 9502 basad micro which dithers from the Atan 400 in two main ways: it has a proper typewnter keyboard and can accept two cartndges smmitaneously it can also be expanded up to 48 K RAM The supplier :Atari (UK) Ltd. PO Box 59 , Alper. ton Lane, Wembley. Middlesex.


## EPSON HX-20

$£ 499$

MEMORY LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

## SOUND

Notes. The Epson $H y$-20 is a CMOS $6 \times 01$ basea micra which is por able and battery driven, aithough you can plug it into the mains The unit mocorporates a liquid crystal dispiay soreen, iull typewriter keyboard, printer and microcasselle: a TV display adaptor and ac. coustic coupler are also avallable and the micro can te expanded to 64 K ROM and 32K. RAM The suppleer is Epson (UK) Ltd. Dorland House, 388 High Fond, Wembley. Middlesex HA9 6UH

## SHARP MZ－80A <br> $£ 549$

MEMORY
LANGUAGE
CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE GRAPHICS

## SOUND

48 K RAM 4 K ROM
Microsolt BASIC（on tape）
1200 baud（buill－in）
QWexa
QWERTY $\triangle$ CUPSOR $\$ NUMERIC $V$ FUNCTI
TVロ MONITOR $\square$ SUPPLIED PARAV SERIALロ BUSV BLOCKV USERD
LINED RES 80 by 50
COLOURD TERT 25 by 40
Notes．The Sharp MZ8OA is a Z－80 based micro．An expansion unit printer，floppy disc unit and other peripherals are available．Othes language can also be died Buch as Pascal merely by loading from tape With the iloppy dise option the machine can respond to higher level sottware such as Disc BASIC and FDOS tincluding BASIC compiler）．A smali range of busmess and educational sottware is avatlable．The supplier is avallable．The supplier is Sharp Electronics（UK）Ltd，Thorp Foad．Newton Heath．Manchester M10 9BE


## DAI

$£ 595$

MEMORY LANGUAGE CASSETTE DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY INTERFACE GRAPHICS

SOUND

48K RAM 24 K ROM
Mierosott BASIC
600 baud
extra DOS
OWERTY CURSOR\ NUMERICD FUNCTD TV® MONITOR／SUPPLJEDI PARAV SERIAL $\backslash$ BUSN
BLOCKD USER
LINEX RES 336 by 256
COLOUR 16TET 24 by 60
Single channel

Notes．The DAI personal computer is an 8060 based micro which is CP：M compatible．Joysticks，printer and floppy discs are avatlable and Hi Fi output is possible．The supplier is Data Applications（UK） Ltd．Personal Computer Division．16B Dyer Street．Cirencester Gloucestershire GL＇7 2PF

MEMORY LANGUAGE CASSETTE
DISC
KEYBOARD
DISPLAY
INTERFACE
GRAPHICS

64K RAM 16K ROM
Applesoft BASIC
Yes
Yos DOS DOS 3.3
QWERTY CURSOR』 NUMERICD FUNCTI TV® MONITORマSUPPLJEDD PARA】 SERIALV BUSD BLOCK $\triangle$ USERD LINE $\triangle$ RES 280 by 192 COLOUR 16 TEXT 24 by 80
SOUND
$\$ 845$

The Apple lie is a 6502 A based micro，an enhanced versto of the popular Apple［］．It can be expanded to 128K RAM and a large amount of software is available．A wide variety of peripherals can be added．The supplier is Apple Computer（UK）Ltd，Eastman Way，Hemel Hempstead，Herttordshire HP2 7QH


## SHARP MZ－80B

## MEMORY LANGUAGE CASSETTE <br> DISC <br> KEYBOARD <br> DISPLAY INTERFACE GRAPHICS <br> SOUND

64K RAM 2K FOM
BASIC（on tape）
1800 baud
built－in
Extra DOS QWERTY CURSOR $\downarrow$ NUMERIC $\downarrow$ FUNCT TVロ MONITORपSUPPLIEDV PARAD SERIALD BUSZ BLOCKV USERD
LINE $\vee$ RES 320 by 200 COLOURD TEXT 25 by 80
3 channels

## Notes：The Sharp MZ．80B is a Z－80A based micro．Various other

 languages can be loaded as the machine is＂soff＂，no language be ung fitted in ROM．Expansion unit，the MZ－80p 5 printer and the MZ OFB floppy disc drive are also available．The supplier is Sharp Electronics（UK）Ltd．Thomp Road，Newton Heath．Manchester
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| Nem(s) | Qty | Price oxel Vat | Toral | TOTAL ine Vat |
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# CLUB CALL 

## Find out if there's a micro club in your area.

Here is your monthly chance to see if there are other micro users in your area that all get together regularly to help each other out and pick each other's brains. And if you already belong to a group why not pester your club secretary/organiser and make sure they let us know about your club and we'll pass the infor. mation on.

## DRAGON INDEPENDENT OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Contact: Doug Bourne or Dave Windle
Tel: 0268-778732 or 0268.684682
This association was launched on February 1 st and the organisers, Doug and Dave, are confident that it will serve a need amongst Dragon 32 owners. They intend to publish a monthly newsletter which will allow members to share tips and knowledge with their fellows. The Association will also be offering discounted program tapes and will actually accept from members programs for inclusion on these tapes. All programs so used will collect royalties for the author: If membership is sufficient it is hoped to engage a computer expert to act as a consultant to assist members. The newsletter will include news and reviews of software and books and it is hoped that competitions and offers of discounted microware will be included. So all you Dragon owners why not give Doug or Dave a ring?

## GRIMSBY COMPUTER CLUB

## 29 Park View

Cleethorpes
Contact: Jenson Lee
Tel: 0472-42559
The Grimsby Computer Club is niot computer specific and meetings are held on alternate Mondays at St James Hall, Grimsby, so regardless of what machine you own or normally have access to you'll be sure of a warm welcome. Membership is $£ 8.00$ per year with reductions for schoolchildren. OAPs and fatherison joint memberships. Regular features are family nights, basic computer courses and business familiarisation courses and a periodical newsletter is
published. The club is also hoping to hold their second Computerfair this year after the terrific response to the first attempt in December 1982. For any further details contact Jenson or the Publicity Officer Ian Fell on 0472-49248 atter 6.00 pm .

## GATESHEAD COMPUTER USER GROUP

Lord Lawson Comprehensive
School
Portobello Road
Birtley
Chester-le-Street
Co. Durham DH3 2LP
Contact: David Barrett
Tel: 0632.403511 (9.00 am to 4.00 pm ) or 0385.711380 (after 6.00 pm )

If you use either BBC or IBM equipment then this could be the club you've been looking for. Meetings are held every third Monday of the month at 7.00 pm in the Computer Room at the Lord Lawson Comprehensive School. Contact David if you would like to know more.

## SKEGNESS COMPUTER CLUB

66 Drummond Road
Skegness
Lincolnshire
Contact: I Gordon
Tel: 0754.3329 or"0754.2798
This is a newly formed club in Skegness for people of all ages who are interested in computers, and let's face it, who isn't? The members already there own a variety of machines, and the club meets once a fortnight at 7.30 pm on Mondays.

## RIDGEWAY COMPUTING CLUB

15 Sandringham Road
Didcot
Oxon
Contact: Malcolm Spinks
Tel: 0235-813972
This club meets on the second Tuesday of the month at The Swan Hotel in East Ilsley and new members are welcome at any meeting.

GRAVESEND COMPUTER CLUB
clo The Extra Tuition Centre
39 The Terrace
Gravesend
Kent DA 12 2BA
Contact: Steve Janday (Secretary) Tel: 0474.50677

This is yet another newly formed club which meets on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7.30 pm in the School Room of The Extra Tuition Centre at the above address. There are about 50 members at present with a wide variety of machines ranging from the Sinclair ZX81, ZX Spectrum, Dragon 32, Jupiter Ace, TI 99; 4A to the VIC-20. Membership is $£ 3.00$ for Junior Members (under 18, over 65 and unemployed) and £6. 00 for full membership.

## THE DRAGON'S DEN

83 Neville Road
Limbury
Luton
Bedfordshire
Contact: Dave Buckingham
Tel: $0582-570125$ (after 4.30 pm )
Don't let the name of this newly formed group stop you from being lured in! As you might expect the club is exclusively for Dragon 32 owners. The subscription is $£ 8.00$ per annum which entitles members to the use of their software library, a quarterly newsletter and as membership grows the club will be negotiating discounts on hardware, books etc and arranging contacts between groups of members locally (ie forming regional clubs).

## LAMBETH COMPUTER CLUB

54 Brixton Road
London SW9 6BS
Contact: Robert I Baker
The club is being formed locally with the aim of promoting the use of computers in Lambeth by the home, school or small business user. Within this scope all kinds of people are welcome - whether you play idiot games on a Sinclair ZX81. run educational software on a ZX Spectrum or accounts on a RML 380Z, have an arcade full of video games (yes; these are computers too!) or even just have an interest in the subject - the club would like to hear from you. The initial plan is to see it there is sufficient response and if so to arrange an inaugural meeting to get formally organised. Once the club gets going they will be affiliated to the Association of

London Computer Clubs, and through them to the ACC, the world's oldest, largest and most respected computer club.

## NEW MILLS AND DISTRICT PERSONAL COMPUTER CLUB

Contact: John Eary
Tel: 0663 -43870
In just three months this club has outgrown its existing premises at New Mills Youth Centre and from the end of January has started meeting at New Mills school. At the beginning of the year the club had 43 members, and amongst the activities have been two visits to computer exhibitions and talks and demonstrations on assembler code and robotics. The games enthusiast is well catered for and there are competitions to develop programming skills. Computer equipment owned by club members includes Sinclair ZX81s, ZX Spectrums, Dragon 32s, VIC-20s and the BBC Micro. New members, with or without their own computers, are very welcome to join and the club is keen to invite people with practical experience of computers to give short talks and demonstrations.

## NATIONAL COLOUR GENIE USER'S GROUP

5a Gregory Street
Lenton
Nottingham NG7 2LR
Contact: Geoffrey Hillier
Tel: 0602-783938
Marc Leduc, Chairman of the TRS. 80/Genie Users Group of Nottingham, also mentioned on this page, is also Chairman of the newly formed National Colour Genie User's Group. For full particulars and a sample copy of the club magazine, send a largish SAE to Geoffrey Hillier at the above address.

TRS-80/ GENIE USERS GROUP OF NOTTINGHAM
5a Gregory Street
Lenton
Nottingham NG7 2LR
Contact: Geoffrey Hillier
Tel: 0602-783938
This group has been running as a thriving society for nearly three years and they will be happy to meet users in the area at Wilford Moderns Rugby Club House at any forthcoming meeting. Meetings are generally held on the first and
third Wednesday in each month from 7.30 pm . A club magazine, LPRINT, of which Geoffrey is the Editor, is published fairly regularly, so for further information please phone or send an SAE to Geoffrey at the above address or contact the Club Chairman, Mare Leduc, at Marcos Software, 30 Waterloo Road, Beeston, Nottingham or on $0602 \cdot 225165$


If you would like a mention in Club Call please send details of your club (meeting time and place. fees, age specification, machines catered for etc) to me at the following address
Club Call,
Computing Today, 145 Charing Cross Road. London WC2H OEE

[^5]
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# CT STANDARDS 

## Our regular page explaining the meaning of the various symbols we use to make programs portable.

Ithas been very encouraging to see the number of programs submitted using our standard codes for graphics and other non-printable characters. However, it has also becpme increasingly clear that some of our readers haven"t heard of them and this page is intended to set them out once again

All standards tend to be irksome to adhere to but the ones land out here are tairly simple and tend to make software assier to maintain by the programmer and simpler to understand for others.

## CONTROL THAT CURSOR

Our original standards have now grown with the times. Machines such as the Commodore VIC which have a dual Shitt capability can now be incorporated, as can those systemis which use Control key functions

The recently introduced BBC systern offers pre-programmed function keys which we are glad to say, can also be handled by our original coding system. It's nice to see just how well adapted the original standards tave become over the last two years! lladeed, a whole series of books is using them as its de-facto standard ) The standards for the cursor controls are given in Fig. 1
headaches. This is really specric to the PET where the character set can be displayed in reversed wideo. On machines which don't have this facility you should either find a character in the set which ts the reversed image of the one you want and use that or simply ignore it and use anything else you fancy! Don't forget, you may have to look up and alter the values used elsewhere in the program

## THE GRAPHIC SOLUTION

It soon became obvious that the techniques applied to the contusing cursor controls could also be appled to the graphics symbols. The following slandard is now in general use in programs published in Computing Today

If a graphucs character or characters are to be displayed in a listing (as opposed to POKE codes or CHR\$( ) codes) then they are indicated by the method shown in Fig

Several people have asked what the relationship between the POKE value for a character and that of its shifted graphic might be. In general the shifted version of any character will be 64 greater than the value of that character. This applies to both PET and MZ.8OK systems in all cases

| [CLS] | CLear Screen |
| :--- | :--- |
| [HOM] | HDMe cursor |
| [CL] | Cursor Left |
| [CR] | Cursor Right |
| [CU] | Cursor Up |
| [CD] | Cursor Down |
| [FEV] | REVerse video on |
| [OFF] | Turn it DFF |
| [SFC] | SFaCe |
| [CTL] | ConTroL key |
| $[f n]$ | Function key (BEC) |
| $[G<]$ | Graphic left (VIC/MZ-BOA) |
| $[G>]$ | Graphic right (VIC/MZ-SOA) |

## Fig. 1. Our extended set of cursor control standards includes four new

 functions.This can be taken further to include machines which use a pixel graphucs sel rather than pre-programmed PET.style characters and the serjes of codes for these is given in Fig. 3. As ts nearly always the case there is one machme to which the standard shown in Fig. 3 does not apply Tangerine's Microtan/Micron. Thus machine uses a four by two cell structure for its pixel graphics instead of the Prestel/Teletext three by two cell. The method for calculating the value to assign to 'P' is shown in Fig. 4, and is fortunately nice and simple

## MAKING REMARKS

Many people scom the use of REMs within programs but, during the development at least, they are extremely useful. One of the documentation methods that we use is to keep our back-up copy of our programs on a 300 Baud CUTS tape with all the REMs in place: the working copy, be it on tape of disc, is REMless in order to save space

It is also good programming 'manners' to give your REMs add line numbers:

A temarkable number of submitted programs have iumps that go nof to the relevant point in the program, but to the REM statement. This can cause severe problerns when re-numbering after removing the REMs

ALPHAKEY TO BE SHIFTED<br>INDICATES 'SHIFT' KEY

NUMBER OF TIMES IT OCCURS

Fig. 2. The way we indicate block graphics on machines like the PET and Sharp. The VIC system of Shift Left and Shift Right is shown in Fig. 1

| 1 | 2 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 8 |
| 16 | 32 |
| 64 | 128 |

Fig. 4. To convert a Tangerine pixel code into its blocks, simply decode the number into its binary or Hex value and fill in the relevant squares.

To indicate more than one of the above, an optional number can be placed within the brackets; [4CL], etc.

The use of square brackets has raised one or two queries. The feason for this choice is that most of the common mierocomputer BASICs don't use them for specific functions. In fact, at least one machine provides an added bonus by returning a Syntax Error if they are found, a useful check in case you type them in by mistake

The code [SPC] was added to the list of cursor control codes to get over the problem of indrcating just how many spaces are contained in the gap in the printout The other common variant of the code for spaces is used by the ZX people. Thert choice was "*" and this crops up in the various newsletters they publish

The code [RVS] has caused a few


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